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The Hongkong Telegraph

FIRST EDITION

DE LUXE presents
TWIN BEAUTY
THE ALL PURPOSE,
TWO WAY STRETCH
GIRDLE.
at \$7.25

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

FOUNDED 1861 二拜禮 號一廿月一英港香 TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1941. 日四廿月二十 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. \$36.00 PER ANNUM

HISTORIC INAUGURATION IN WASHINGTON

ROOSEVELT SOUNDS A CLARION CALL TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20 (UP).—PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, IN THE COURSE OF HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO-DAY, WHEN HE BECAME THE FIRST MAN TO ASSUME THE U.S. PRESIDENCY FOR A THIRD TERM, URGED ALL AMERICANS TO PERPETUATE DEMOCRACY "IN THE FACE OF GREAT PERILS NEVER BEFORE ENCOUNTERED."

He challenged the philosophy of men who believe that Democracy is doomed and who believe that "tyranny and slavery will become a surging wave of the future."

"Democracy is not dying," declared President Roosevelt. "We know it, because we have seen it revive—and grow. We know it cannot die because it is built on unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—undertaken and carried through by free expression of a free majority."

"OUR STRONG PURPOSE"

In concluding his speech, President Roosevelt declared: "In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and perpetuate the integrity of Democracy. For this we must muster the spirit of American faith in America. We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans we go forward in the service of our country and by the will of God."

President Roosevelt did not make any specific reference to the conversion of American industry into an arsenal for Democracy as in his declarations of December 19 and January 7; instead the keynote of his address was the defence of the Democratic principle.

Task of The People
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—On each inauguration day, the American people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States, declared President Roosevelt in his inaugural address to-day.

He said: "In this day the task of the people is to save that nation and its institutions from disruption from without. To us, there has come a time in the midst of swift happenings to pause for a moment to take stock of what our place in history has been, and to rediscover what we are and what we may be. If we do not, we risk a real peril of inaction."

"The lives of nations are determined not by the count of years but by the lifetime of human spirit. The life of man is three or four years and ten, a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live. There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that democracy, as a form of government and a frame of life is limited or measured by a kind of mystic and artificial fate; that for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future, and that freedom is an ebbing tide."

Democracy Is Not Dying
"But we Americans know that such is not true. Democracy is not dying. We know it because we have seen it revive—and grow. We know that it cannot die because it is built on the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—an enterprise undertaken and carried through by a free expression of thought."

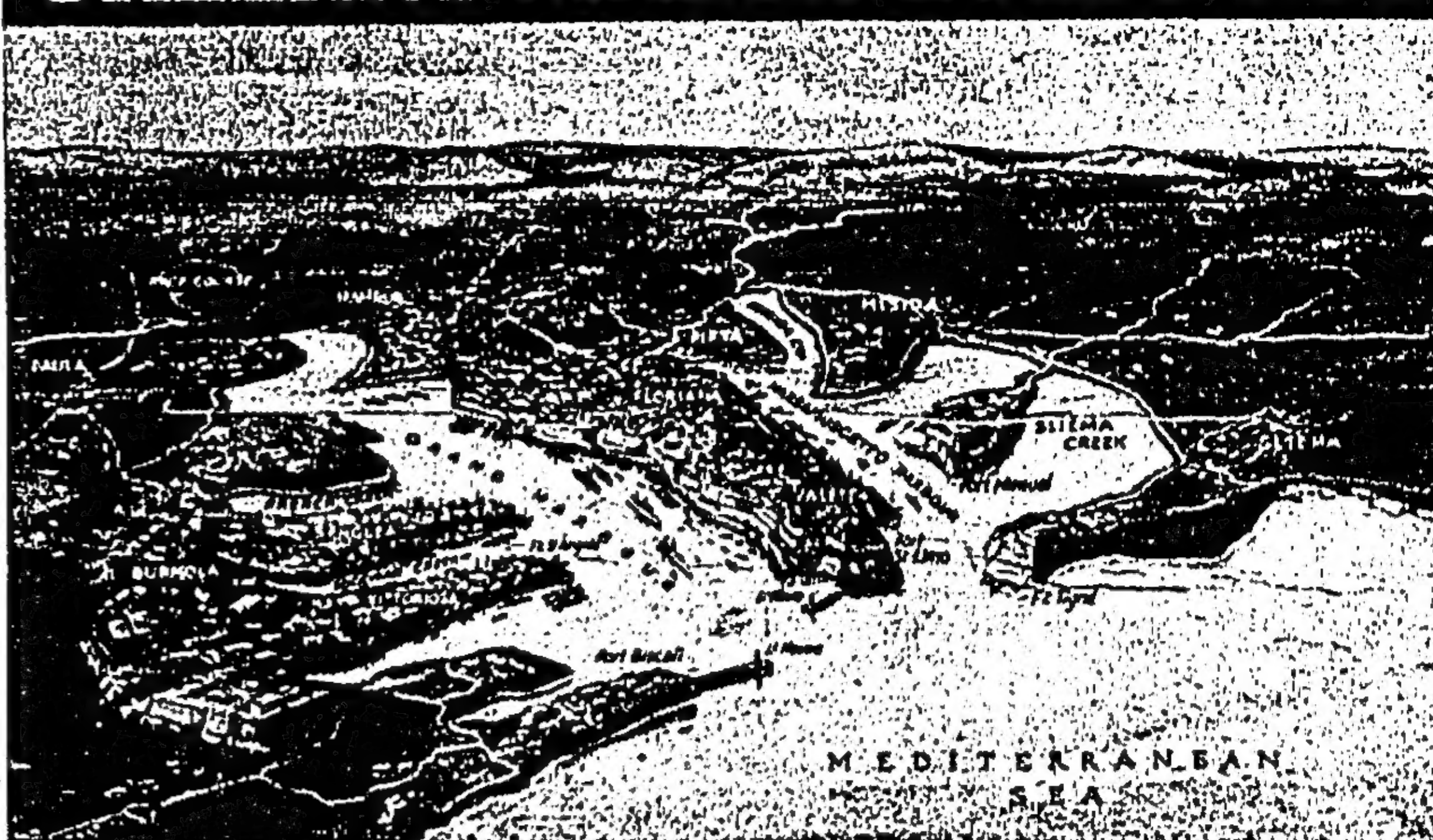
"We sense that it is still spreading on every continent—for it is the most humane, the most advanced and in the end the most unconquerable of all forms of human society."

Mind of A Nation
"A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and needs of its neighbours—all other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world; and a nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts."

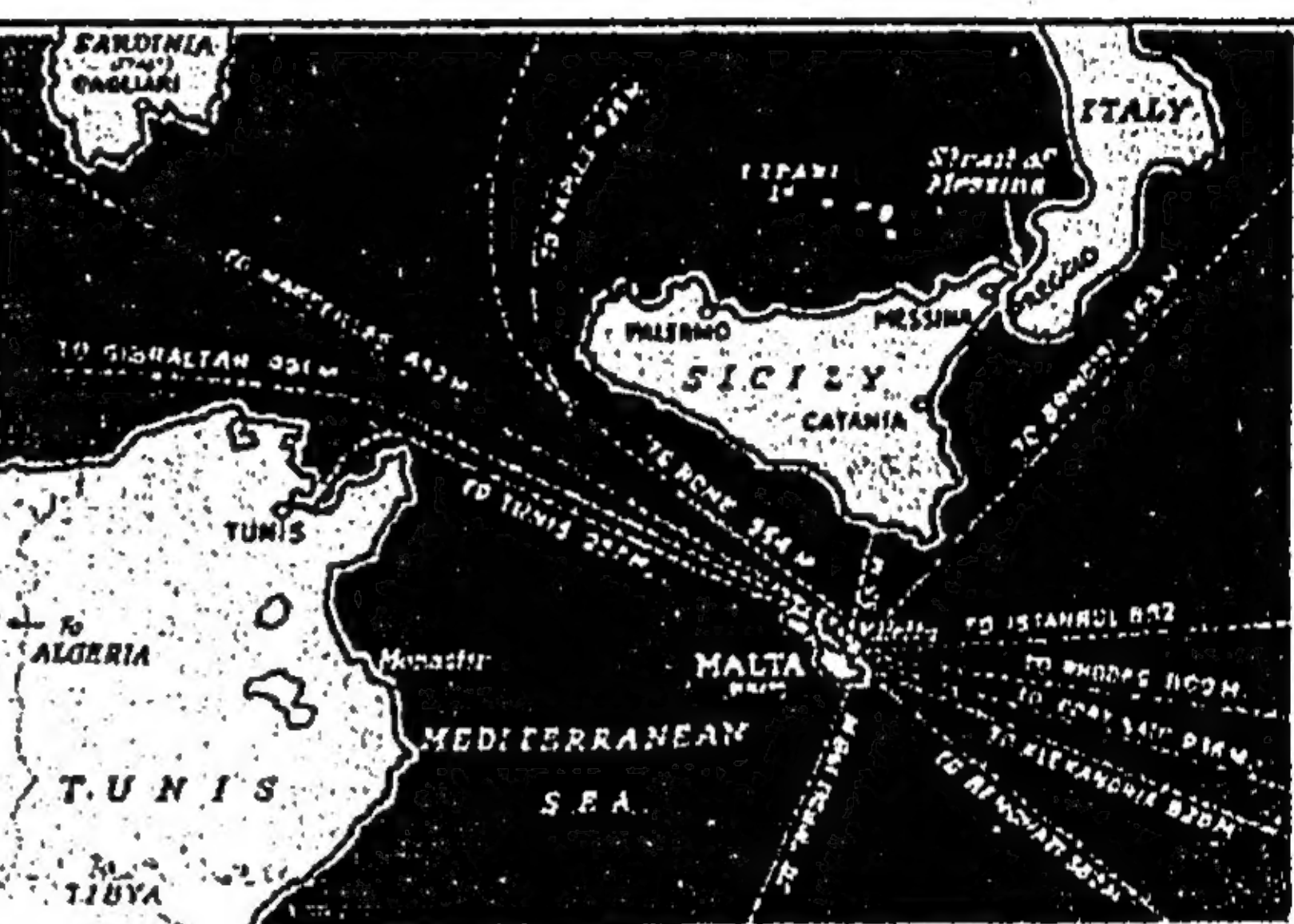
"It is that something which matters most to its future, which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present. It is a thing for which we find it difficult, even impossible, to hit upon in a single simple word and yet we all understand what it is—the spirit and the faith of America."

Human History
"It is the product of centuries. Democratic aspiration is not a mere recent happening in human history. It TURN to Page 5, Column Four

GALLANT MALTA HOLDS OUT



Gallant Malta replied to the week-end Nazi aerial blitzkrieg by bringing down no less than 23 dive-bombers with the loss of only three planes. The top picture shows the biggest Nazi objective, Valetta's famous harbour, and the smaller picture illustrates the strategic position of the important British naval base.



Magnificent Morale Of Malta

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—The firmness of the people of Malta in the face of repeated attacks is shown by a telegram sent by the Governor (Lieut-General W. G. S. Dobbie) to the Colonial Secretary (Lord Lloyd). It reads: "Malta has taken a very heavy toll of the enemy in the recent attacks. The spirit of the people of Malta is as strong as ever."

Day of Rest
MALTA, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A total of 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed at Malta on Sunday. It is now officially announced. This made the total enemy losses in three days 37 destroyed for certain, five probably destroyed and nine damaged.

FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED

Matsuoka Tells Tokyo Diet

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Japan's intimate relationship with the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China and her interest in the dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, were asserted by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, speaking at the re-opening of the Diet to-day.

Mr. Matsuoka gave a review of the whole of Japan's foreign policy in the course of which he expressed the country's determination to go forward in stabilising the Far East.

Referring to the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China, Mr. Matsuoka said that the situation which had hitherto thwarted the development of the natural relationship between Japan and these countries must be thoroughly remedied and good-neighbourly relations must be secured.

The negotiations with Indo-China were proceeding in a friendly atmosphere in Tokyo on the basis of the notes exchanged in August.

Can't Be Indifferent

With regard to the dispute between Indo-China and Thailand, a national movement was stirring the Thai people for the recovery of lost territories. Japan as the leader in East Asia, could not afford to remain indifferent to such a dispute which he hoped would be settled at the earliest opportunity.

Denouncing the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China, Mr. Matsuoka referred to the British and American loans to China and said that it was problematical what assistance Britain and America could actually afford China in the present international situation.

Referring to the Axis, he said that Japan's relations with Germany and Italy were becoming closer politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

Speeding Up Dock Traffic At Home

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A scheme for the more efficient discharge of ships and lessening of delays at docks is expected to be announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, when he speaks in the Manpower and Production debate on plans for dealing with labour problems at docks.

The scheme will enable the Ministry to meet the criticisms of delays and congestion of vital goods without resort to compulsory powers which will be used only as a last resort.

DOG FIGHT OVER ATHENS

R.A.F. DAMAGE
—BOMBERS

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—British fighters engaged the Italian planes that raided Plages (port of Athens) to-day, shooting one bomber down into the sea and damaging another, states a British communiqué.

A British plane crashed on landing and burst into flames.

Roosevelt's Representative

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Colonel William Donovan, President Roosevelt's personal representative, arrived at Sofia to-day. He has been to Athens and seen the fighting in Albania and British troops in action in North Africa.

LATEST

Evacuation Test Case Result

His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, this morning delivered a written judgment in the test case brought by Mabel Evelyn Blair against the Hon. Mr. C. G. Perdue, acting Commissioner of Police and Mr. E. C. Luscombe, acting Superintendent of Police, concerning the legality of the regulation prohibiting British women from coming to Hongkong.

The Chief Justice gave judgment for the defendants and dismissed the action. He made no order as to costs.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

Prelude To Diet Meet Is Promise To Obey

Special to the "Telegraph"

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Dömel).—On the eve of the re-opening of the first Partyless Diet session, Lower House members forming the Parliamentary Club, sole unofficial group in the Lower House, met in a rally at 1 p.m. in the Diet building and issued a manifesto pledging self-disciplined efforts for supporting the Imperial cause through the Diet.

The manifesto voices deep appreciation of the "matchless" achievements of the Imperial forces in the three and a half years since the outbreak of the China campaign.

"With the conclusion of the three-Power alliance the bases of Japan's foreign policy have been set. However, the hostile attitude of Britain and the United States has increased recently and East Asia is threatened with an imminent crisis under the prevailing conditions," the manifesto declares.

Pointing out that Japan now is confronted with the most difficult situation in her history involving the prosperity of decline of the Empire, the manifesto states: "It is indeed the time when we should exert our utmost and offer ourselves for service to the State."

World Peace Goal

World peace is the goal of Japan's national policy, the manifesto says, urging rejection of any Powers who, without being able to realise Japan's policy, attempt to hamper the common prosperity of East Asia.

TURN to Back Page, Column 5

Bangkok Claims Big Victory In Indo-China

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BANGKOK, Jan. 20 (UP).—The official Bangkok Radio announced to-day that in the north-east sector, the Thai advance continued on January 18 and 19 by the occupation of districts in Champasak. Progressing to Muong Phoune and Thong which were captured on the 17th.

It was stated that "our national flag was for the first time hoisted on Indo-Chinese territory and the administration is being organized."

In the eastern sector there was no fighting on January 18 following the heavy French defeat. Among the many dead was the body of Major Remoury, battalion commander, which was discovered with identification papers and many documents. On the 18th there was a small French attack, but it was repulsed with no casualties.

Ten white prisoners were taken, all of them being deceived by the French officers who told them to expect light resistance when actually they fell into a trap, facing more than 100 Thai machine-guns at seven to 100 meters range, followed by two tanks. All their friends were killed.

All told of the insecure position of the French and predicted a total defeat.

Lamotte Picquet Undamaged

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UP).—The "United Press" correspondent to-day examined the French cruiser Lamotte Picquet and found the cruiser to be unscratched. It is recalled that the Bangkok authorities claimed the French cruiser had been damaged.

Commander Berenger who directed the battle paid tribute to the courage of the Thais, but added that the Thais would probably not want another battle after the loss of three of their best ships.

He said: "The Thais are as well as well that I am inclined to believe foreign instructors took part in the operations."

HONGKONG SHIP IN SAIGON

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UP).—The British steamer Lycomoon arrived here from Hongkong to-day and is returning to Hongkong soon.

This is the first British ship to arrive in Saigon since the mutual embargoes were imposed.

More Prizes For The Bomber Fund Raffle

The Prize List in the Monster War Fund Raffle was further increased yesterday afternoon by the addition of the following valuable gifts:

- One Frigidate, five cubic feet capacity—value \$600 (Dodwell & Co., Ltd.).
- New Morrison Mini-Grand Piano and Bench, value \$650 (donated by the Yang Fook Piano Company).
- One 5 K. W. Moffatt Electric Cooking Range with a set of cooking utensils, value \$380. (donated by The Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd.).
- One Imperial Portable Typewriter, Model "T", value \$225. (donated by Messrs Reiss, Bradley & Co., Ltd.).

H.K.-Calcutta Air Service

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (Domei).—In order to negotiate for the establishment of a regular air service between Hongkong and Calcutta, representatives of the China National Aviation Corporation arrived at Calcutta by aeroplane, according to a report reaching here. The report said that they are going to Delhi for negotiations.

First Trial Flight

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Leaving Chungking at 3 p.m. on Saturday, a Chinese National Aviation Corporation machine has completed the first trial flight to India, arriving at Delhi this evening.

It reached Calcutta yesterday evening via Lashio, and Chittagong.

It is understood that negotiations for the establishment of a regular service between Calcutta and Hongkong are being conducted by the Corporation.

CONVOYS ESCORTED BY PLANES

(BY "REUTERS") AIR
CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Jan. 20. —The R.A.F. Coastal Command is straining every nerve to assist the Navy to upset Axis plans for reducing the scale of American aid to Britain and, at the crucial moment, launching any surprise invasion.

The magnitude of the task and pointers to success in its execution were outlined by a senior R.A.F. officer to-day.

Night Attacks

An aerial escort is being provided for many convoys through the north-TURN to Back Page, Column 5

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh Ltd. or from the Publishers South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 3145 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

MOZART "JUPITER" SYMPHONY NO. 41

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 6-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

11. K. T.
12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Dance Favourites of Not-So-Long-Ago.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Variety with The Mills Brothers, Hildegarde and The Western Brothers.

1.30 Reiter and Rugby Press. Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Mozart—Symphony No. 41 in C Major ("Jupiter")—1st Mov: Allegro vivace; 2nd Mov: Andante cantabile; 3rd Mov: Menuetto (Allegretto); 4th Mov: Finale (Molto Allegro). Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Bruno Walter.

2.15 Close Down.

5.45 Indian Programme.

6.30 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.32 A Programme of Folk Music.

7.00 London Relay—"The News."

7.15 London Relay—"Questions of the Hour."

7.30 Portuguese Programme.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 This Week's Programmes.

8.06 Mendelssohn—Trio in D Minor, Op. 49—1st Mov: Molto allegro agitato; 2nd Mov: Andante con moto tranquillo; 3rd Mov: Scherzo; 4th Mov: Finale, Cortot, Thibaud and Casals.

8.35 Songs by Tito Schipa (Tenor).

8.43 Bizet—"The Fair Maid of Perth" Suite—Prelude—Aubade—Serenade—March—Gipsy Dance, Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

9.00 London Relay—"The News and News Commentary."

9.30 London Relay—"Scots Abroad."

9.45 Harry Roy's Stage Show—Harry Roy and His Orchestra (Recorded at the actual performance at The Garrick Theatre, Southampton).

10.00 An hour of Dance Music.

11.00 Close Down.

AMERICAN WAR GAMES

New York, Jan. 20.—A four-day American Legion test of the air raid defences and listening posts at Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Hudson River, starts at 6 a.m. to-morrow. Theoretically the hostile aircraft consist of 15 bombers and 36 pursuit planes.—United Press.

Your country will stand

by you; Stand by your

country by giving freely.

Send your donation to

War Fund; South China Morning Post, Ltd.

Total at 20-1-41
\$1,548,418.14

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£96,389.19.6d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUTYABLE COMMODITIES ORDINANCE

The attention of all persons or firms holding stocks of Hydrocarbon Oils of any type in the Colony is drawn to Government Notification No. 64 published under the Public Revenue Protection Ordinance on January 16th, 1941.

The effect of this order is that any stocks held in the Colony become liable to duty and holders of such stocks in amounts exceeding 1,000 gallons are requested to report the existence of these stocks to me within 7 days.

E. W. HAMILTON,
Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

18th January, 1941.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:—

South China Morning Post

China and Macao

16 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign

25 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao

14 cents per copy

16 cents Saturdays

British and Foreign

20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturdays.

Civilian Casualties

December Figures Show Decrease

London, Jan. 20.—Civilian casualties from air raids in England during December were 3,703 killed, and 5,044 injured and detained in hospital. The women killed were 1,434, and children 521. Women injured amounted to 1,775 and children 307. Persons killed during December again show a decrease on the previous months from September, when intensive night raids began. Figures of these killed in September were 6,054, and October 6,334. Those injured during September was 10,615, October 8,695 and November 6,954.—Reuter.

PRAYERS FOR QUEZON

Manila, Jan. 20.—The Manila Herald reported from Jolo that Mohammedan priests and prominent Moro leaders prayed for the recovery of President Quezon. They also invoked the aid of Allah to grant President Quezon a longer life.

President Quezon, who has been ill for the last few weeks, is recovering. The rite is considered unique, since for the first time the Moros have prayed to Allah for the recovery of a Christian.—United Press.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Island Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
1	441	Island Road, near Stanley.	N. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, W. 100 feet.	40,000	1500	\$250

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Castle Peak, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

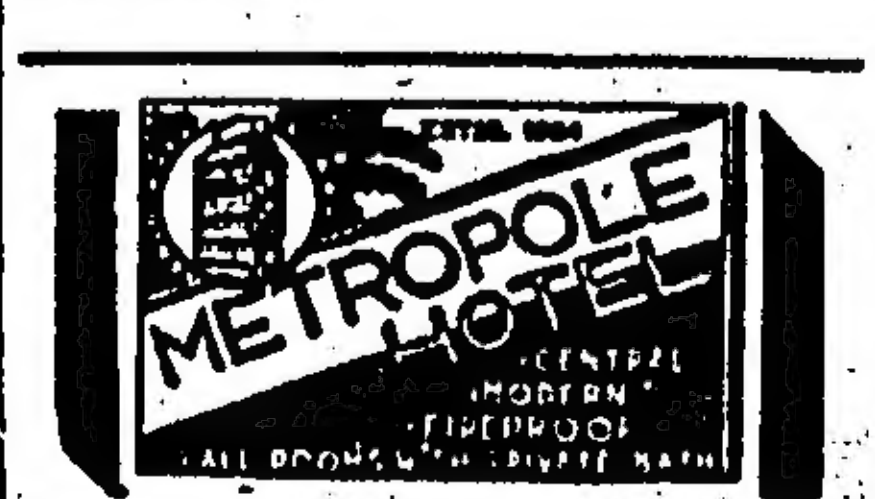
No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
2	442	Castle Peak.	N. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, W. 100 feet.	40,000	1500	\$250



HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Our Colonies are the envy of our enemies

By contributing to our funds YOU can share in the work of improving the lot of the poor in this Colony and so increase its well-being.



G. R.

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of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Castle Peak, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
3	443	Castle Peak.	N. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, W. 100 feet.	40,000	1500	\$250

Police Reserve Orders Issued

Orders by the Hon. Mr. C. G. Perdue, Acting Commissioner of Police, for the coming week are as follows:

Chinese Company. Those warned will attend Central Police Station for Part III of Training Course under Sub Inspector (R) Chau Ching-chai on Tuesday and Thursday, January 21, and 23, respectively, at 5 p.m. sharp.

Indian Company. Those warned will attend Prince's Building, 1st floor, for Part IV of Training Course under Inspector (R) Lau Shiu-chuen on Wednesday, January 22, at 5.15 p.m. sharp.

Patrol Duty. Patrol duties will be carried out as ordered.

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Teaching Black-Out Screening

A.R.P. Exhibition In Shaukiwan

The first attempt to educate the populace in effective means of screening lights and preventing black-out faults, met with much enthusiasm yesterday when exhibitions were held in the Shaukiwan district, Hongkong. The exhibition was staged at four different points, outside the Shaukiwan Police Station, west of Kam Wa Street, in Aldrich Street, and in Hol An Street (North End). During the exhibition, instructive pamphlets were distributed amongst the spectators, while two Chinese wardens engaged in a conversation, comprising of questions and answers on methods of screening lights. Spectators were shown various methods of screening bulbs, the employment of shades manufactured from old cigarette tins, and the use of blue and black bulbs. The audiences were also shown posters depicting common faults.

Similar exhibitions will be held to-day at Quarry Bay, Hongkong, and in the Tsimshatsui district, Kowloon. Locations allotted for the exhibition in Quarry Bay are Marble Road, Chung Yung Street, Electric Road (near Oil Street), Bay View Police Station. Locations in Tsimshatsui are at the corner of Canton and Peking Roads, corner of Hapiphong and Hankow Roads, outside No. 130 Canton Road, outside No. 22 Hillwood Road, and the corner of Observatory and Kimberley Roads.

Special Taxation On Rubber

Singapore, Jan. 20.—On a certificate of urgency, the Legislative Council to-day enacted a Bill imposing for war purposes a special tax of two and a half per cent. ad valorem on rubber produced in and exported from the Colony. The duty, which is additional to a similar imposition in April, is specifically earmarked for war purposes and similar legislation is expected all over Malaya.

It is likely also that a war tax on tin exports will be imposed. The new taxes do not apply to companies liable for income tax in Britain.

The first reading of the War Tax Incomes Bill was given at the Legislative Council meeting to-day.—Reuter.

Three Bandits Shot Dead By Police

While on patrol near Mira Point about 9.30 p.m. yesterday, the No. 1 Police launch encountered a party of armed bandits sailing towards Griffin Head. Sighting the Police launch, the bandits beached their craft at Griffin Head and took to the hills.

The Police opened fire with a machine-gun and it is believed that three of the bandits were shot dead. It is reported that there were altogether eight bandits, all of whom were armed with revolvers.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000

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West End Branch:
24/26, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Manchester Branch:
52, Mosley Street, Manchester, 1.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Alor Star, Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, Semarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or Other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application. The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid, on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and Branches.

R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.

FOR THE 1 MAN IN 7 WHO SHAVES EVERY DAY

A Special Shave Cream—It's Not a Soap, Needs No Brush!

Daily shaving leaves many men's faces raw and sensitive. Yet, because of his business and social status, one out of every 7 men must shave every day.

To meet this condition, Williams has now developed GLIDER—a special cream for daily shavers. With no soap base, it's a complete departure from ordinary shave creams. No brush. No lather. Not sticky or greasy.

A superabundance of moisture is contained in this rich cream. It won't dry on your face. Applied with the fingers, it quickly softens each whisker. A protective layer is formed over which your razor glides. Off comes each hair at the base without scraping. Like a cold cream, Glider helps keep your skin smooth all day. Glider is the result of nearly 100 years' experience in making fine shaving preparations.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd.

REALTY IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Jan. 20.—Realty business transacted during 1940 in Shanghai amounted to \$247,150,000, this being an unprecedented record, says the Sin Wan Pao. The highest record ever reached was in 1930 when the volume of realty business done amounted to \$183,210,000.—Reuter.

BOMBER FUND

J. Ullmann & Company will be pleased

to receive any old silverware, jewellery, etc.

which will be melted down free of charge,

and the proceeds handed to the War Fund.

inaugurated by the "South China Morning

Post" and "The Hongkong Telegraph."

Receipts will be issued for all contributions,

and acknowledgment made in the newspapers referred to above.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

CHATER ROAD

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries suspended.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways" Direct Service—San Francisco date 15th January. Jan. 22. Canton and Manila Jan. 23. Australia and Manila Jan. 23. Sandakan Jan. 24. Java and Manila Jan. 24. United Kingdom and Straits Jan. 25. Calcutta and Straits Jan. 25. Swatow Jan. 25. U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco) date 10th January. Jan. 25. Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways" Direct Service—San Francisco date, 21st January. Jan. 25. Sandakan Jan. 25. Calcutta and Straits Jan. 25. U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco) date 17th January. Jan. 25.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 a.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 1 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 21
Hapiphong 3.30 p.m.
Manila, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand via Sydney.

K. F. O.
Parcels Jan. 21, 4 p.m.
Reg. Jan. 21, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Jan. 21, 5.30 p.m.

G. F. O.
Parcels Jan. 21, 4 p.m.
Reg. Jan. 21, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Jan. 21, 5.30 p.m.

Straits and Calcutta.
Par. Jan. 21, 5.00 p.m.
Let. Jan. 21, 7 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 22
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu U.S.A., and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services".

K.F.O.
Reg. Jan. 22, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Jan. 22, 5.30 p.m.

G.F.O.
Reg. Jan. 22, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Jan. 22, 5.30 p.m.

Canton 7.00 p.m.
Thursday, Jan. 23
Straits and Rangoon 12.30 p.m.
Air Mail by sea to Singapore to connect with the "British Overseas Airways".

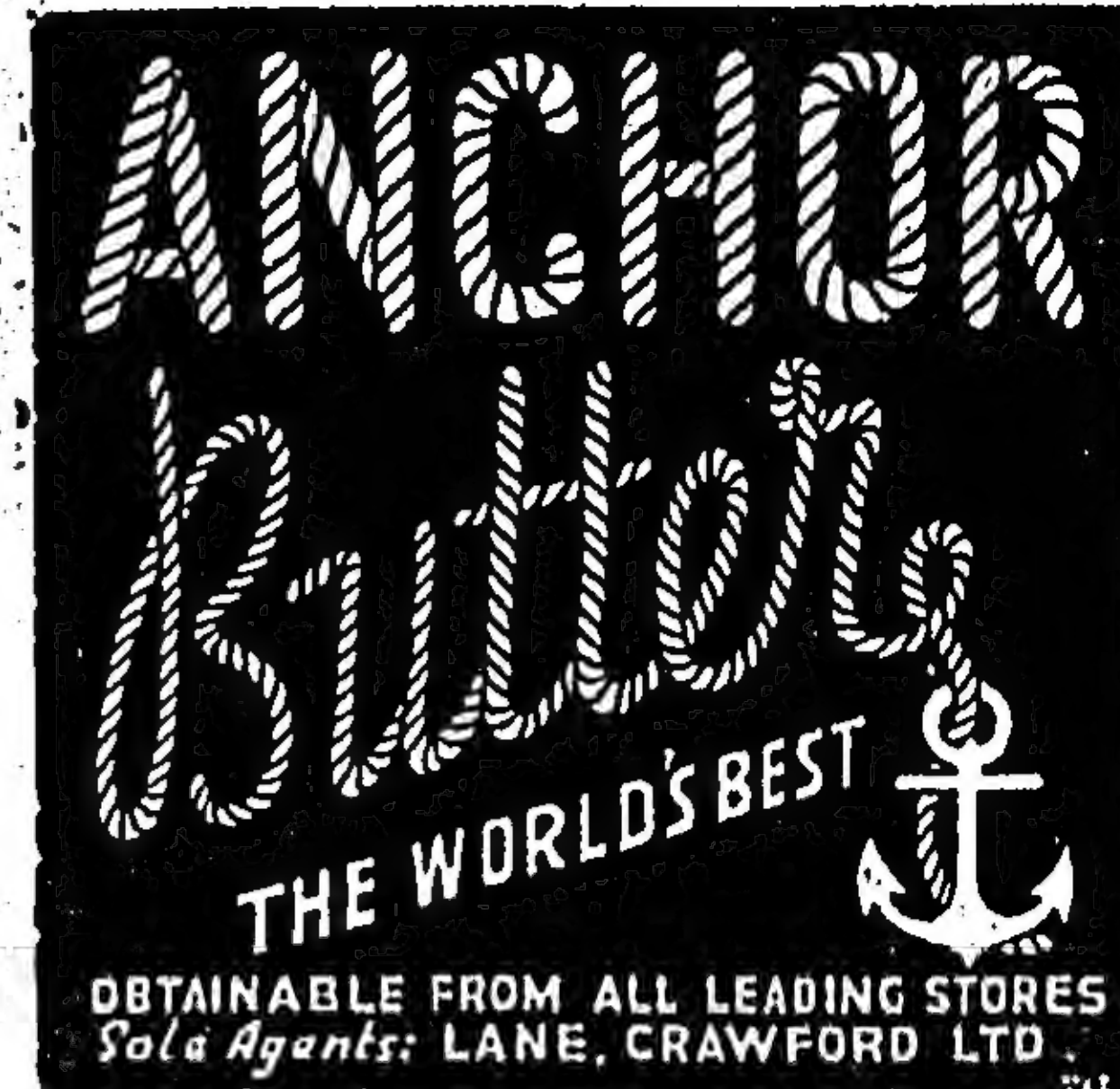
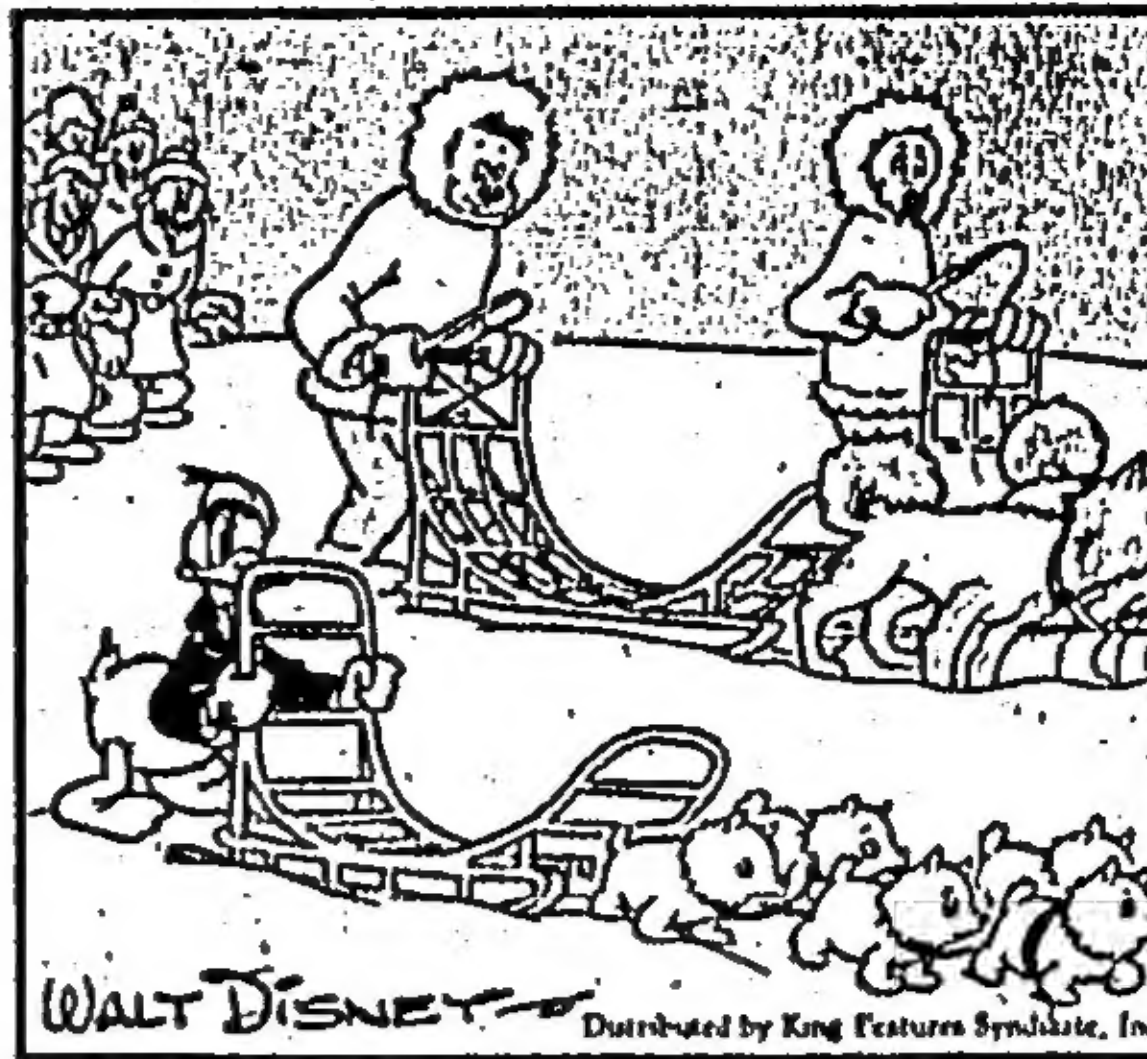
Kowloon F. O.
Reg. Jan. 23, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Jan. 23, 5.30 p.m.

G.F.O.
Reg. Jan. 23, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Jan. 23, 5.30 p.m.

Straits 7.00 p.m.
Friday, Jan. 24
Air Mail

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



WOMEN AND THE WAR



FELLING TREES is thirsty work. That is why these girls, carrying their cups, speed up when the tea bell rings. They are Women's Land Army recruits helping to clear woodland in Suffolk.

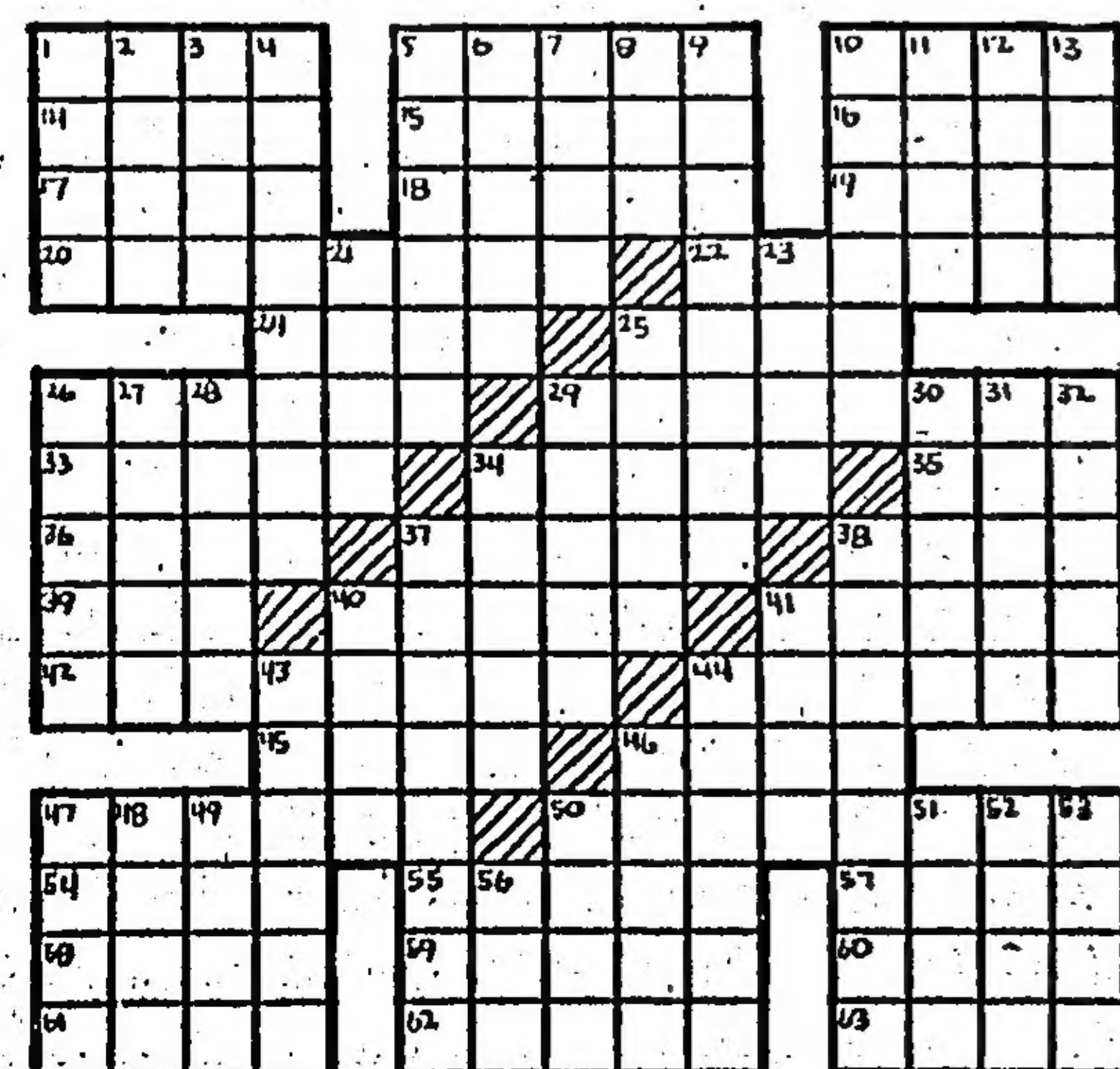


GIRLS EMPLOYED in a Newcastle armaments factory have formed their own concert party and are giving shows for the entertainment of troops stationed in the North-East. Here are some of the girls, aided by soldiers, preparing for an evening performance.

Crossword Puzzle

By LAIS MORRIS

- ACROSS
- 1-Carry (slang)
 - 2-Removes coverings from
 - 3-Finale of sonata
 - 4-Meat-like animals
 - 5-Animal
 - 6-Dish with onion
 - 7-Military meal
 - 8-More fine
 - 9-Measure of paper quality
 - 10-Kitchen
 - 11-Kitchen money for
 - 12-Land
 - 13-Perform
 - 14-Change
 - 15-Declined
 - 16-Hold (nautical)
 - 17-Commonplace
 - 18-Human race
 - 19-Cause
 - 20-Breath of burden of
 - 21-Dispatch
 - 22-Piece out
 - 23-Twenty-one over
 - 24-Turn slightly
 - 25-Term of court
 - 26-Throbbed
 - 27-Till
 - 28-Worry
 - 29-In unconscious state
 - 30-One who experiences
 - 31-Volcanic scoria
 - 32-Support
- DOWN
- 1-Domesticated
 - 2-Unfasten
 - 3-Examine
 - 4-One who makes
 - 5-Attempt
 - 6-Misadvised
 - 7-Bing quaveringly
 - 8-Nutritious
 - 9-Particular to partic
 - 10-Use person
 - 11-Lack chamber
 - 12-Unanimous
 - 13-Weapons
 - 14-Hill's home
 - 15-Take skin from
 - 16-Recipient of gift
 - 17-Call forth
 - 18-Decorative vessels
 - 19-Cripples
 - 20-Portents
 - 21-Common disease of
 - 22-Terminated
 - 23-Stroke
 - 24-Those who make
 - 25-Cutting strokes
 - 26-Caused to keep
 - 27-Quit
 - 28-Fourth dimension
 - 29-Certain
 - 30-Quartermen
 - 31-Document
 - 32-Yielded
 - 33-Viper
 - 34-Yellow plum
 - 35-Pass away
 - 36-Are carried
 - 37-Like and fall of
 - 38-ocean
 - 39-Italian volcano
 - 40-Terms
 - 41-Faithful



Established during the civil war which followed the Revolution in 1917, the "Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution of the Soviets" became a powerful organ of suppression and terrorism. Then it was merged with the dreaded OGPU. Recent use of the original name inspires speculation as to whether the Russians are now reviving.

THE CHEKA

IN a recent editorial article, "Pravda," the well-known Russian newspaper, emphasised the importance of strengthening the Red Army and the Cheka.

The use after long desuetude of the word "Cheka" has caused some speculation among foreign observers—in Moscow. They are wondering whether this means that there is to be a reversion to the primitive methods of police terrorism practised before the Cheka was merged into the more familiar OGPU.

It is rare nowadays to hear a Russian mention the Cheka, even in the historical sense. The word is not approved in polite Soviet society; and "Pravda" would certainly not have described "our socialist intelligence" by that dreaded name without instruction or authorisation from above.



What, if any, is the difference between the original Cheka and the OGPU or between the OGPU and Narkomvudel, the third stage of this important "revolutionary organ"? It is difficult in the world outside Russia to make precise distinctions between these three State instruments. But the original Cheka was undoubtedly the crudest and in its operation the least discriminating.

It was established during the civil war which followed the Revolution in 1917, when 12 foreign armies joined with the "White" Russian armies in a vain attempt to break the young Soviet Republic. Lenin, following the example of Robespierre, set it up in order to suppress counter-revolutionary intrigues; and he appointed as its chief Felix Dzerjinsky, a highly educated and austere but fanatical Pole, who killed (like St Just) "without passion" in the profound conviction that he was thereby saving the soul of Russia and ensuring the happiness of future generations.



In 1918 the Cheka—a word which is composed of the Russian initials of the "Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution"—put to death after secret trial or without trial 6,300 persons in the central provinces alone; and in the following year, according to most estimates, at least 50,000. It was a purely terroristic organisation—more efficient than the Tsar's secret police, the Okhrana—and was justly feared by Russians of every class and condition.

When the civil war came to an end in 1922, the Cheka was

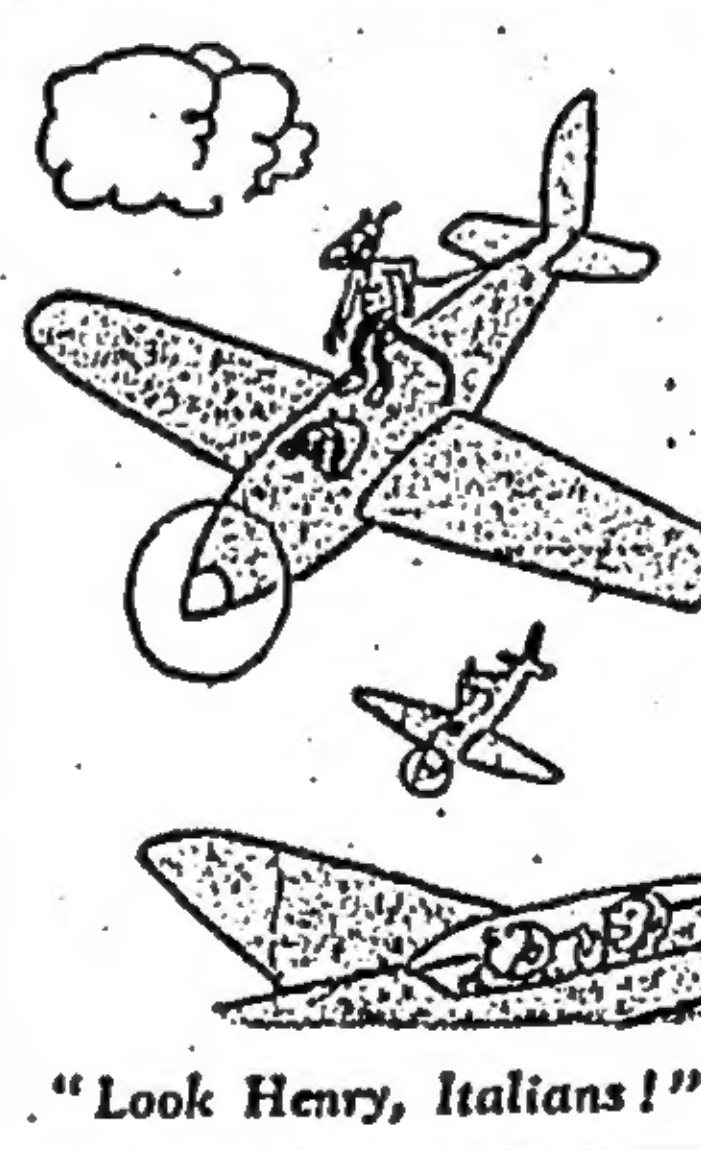
reconstituted as the OGPU, better known among the Soviets as the G.P.U., which are the initials of the "United State Political Police." The OGPU, first under Dzerjinsky and upon his death under Menzhinsky, and later still under the notorious Yagoda, wielded immense power over the lives of all Russians in Europe and Asia alike. Indeed, its power became so formidable that it is said Stalin himself, as well as many of his chief associates, regarded it with anxiety, if not with awe.

Besides enjoying supreme judicial authority to arrest secretly and punish secretly any Soviet citizen, the OGPU maintained a large and well-disciplined army, including the Frontier Guards and Railway Guards; it accumulated great wealth; and it had its spies everywhere, even in the Red Army and in the Kremlin itself.

It was after many months of patient investigation by OGPU spies that the Metro-Vickers engineers were arrested and brought to trial in 1933. I attended that trial and in the course of my stay in Russia learnt a great deal about the inner working of OGPU.

The Soviet authorities, I was afterwards informed, ac-

POCKET CARTOON



knowledge of the "fairness" of my reports of the trial in comparison with the grotesque distortions of the facts that appeared in most of the European Press; but they were angered by my articles disclosing and denouncing the methods of their secret police system.

Before I left Russia I had talks with many Soviet politicians, including Radek, then editor of "Izvestia," and in high favour with Stalin. Radek asked me at the time if there was any way in which a better understanding could be reached between Russia and Britain.

My reply was that British democratic opinion would be favourably impressed if terrorism were eliminated from the Soviet administrative regime. The Cheka and the OGPU, Radek said, had been absolutely necessary in order to

safeguard the Republic in its most difficult period. But now the Republic was so well established that plans were ready for dissolving the OGPU and putting in its place an instrument more nearly resembling the British system of police control.

He was referring, I have no doubt, to the proposed reorganisation of the OGPU into Narkomvudel—or Commissariat of the Interior—which occurred in the summer of 1934.

This change was heralded in the Soviet Press as a great event in the development of the "naked sword of the Bolshevik Dictatorship." It is to be doubted, however, whether the Russian masses endorsed in their hearts "Pravda's" ecstatic declaration that with the passing of the OGPU went a name which "tens of millions of workers and peasants learnt to love." But under another official name the OGPU continued to function as before.



Though its judicial powers were transferred by decree to the regular judicial bodies, including the right to inflict the death penalty without trial, the decree was honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

I believe that, as Radek had said, the original intention was to make a radical change. But after the murder of his friend Kirov, and the subsequent revelation of widespread plots against the Kremlin, Stalin decided that the moment was highly inopportune.

When it was found that Yagoda himself and many other leading officials of the OGPU were involved in these plots, what Stalin did was not to destroy the OGPU but to purge it and make it completely subservient to his personal authority.

That, I think, is the position to-day. The Army chiefs are now much stronger than the chiefs of the OGPU; and it is through the pressure of the Army, after the unfortunate experience of dual control in the Finnish campaign, that Stalin has removed police officials from the control of military units and has made military discipline undisputed.



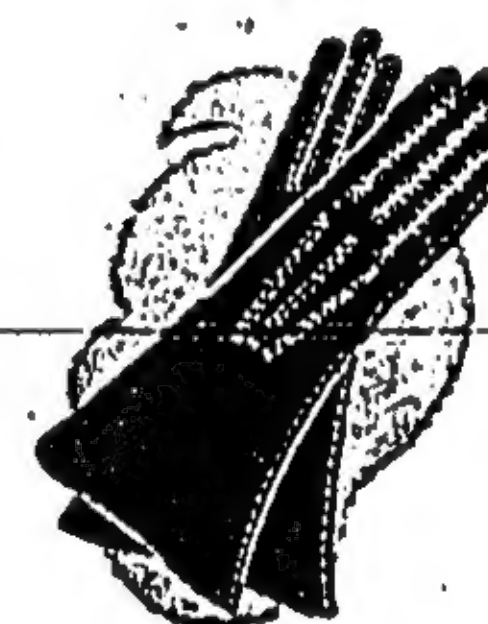
If there is any intention to resort to the direct methods of the nearly forgotten Cheka, such a return will be due in all probability to the fact that Stalin contemplates (with reluctance) the possibility of a large-scale war and desires therefore to tighten up his internal police system and convert it into the Russian expression of a form of martial law. This will not imply any weakening in the military direction of the military situation. On the contrary, the likelihood is that the Soviet High Command would be largely responsible for any such change.

A. J. CUMMINGS

JUST ARRIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF TWEED COATS



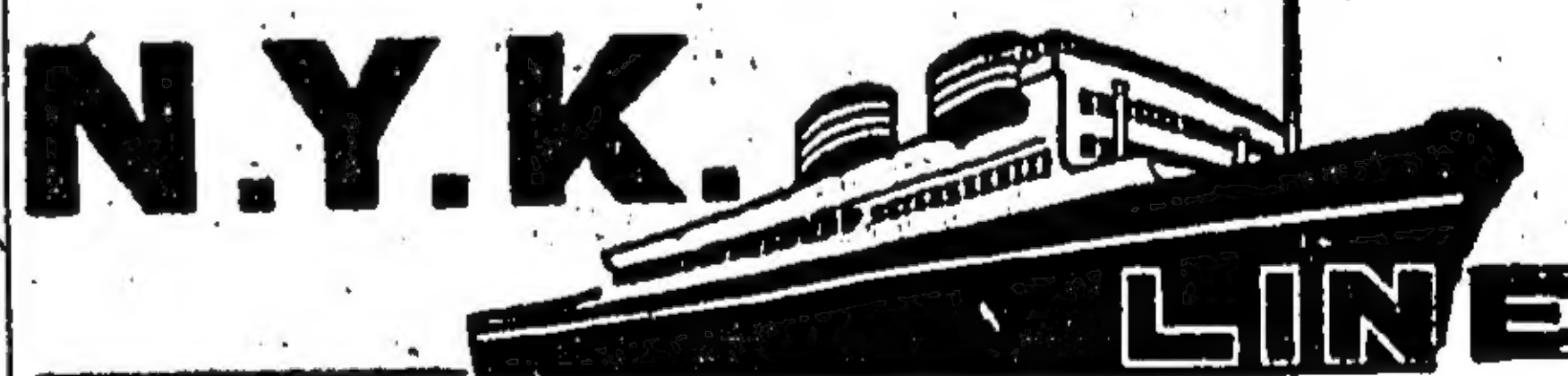
IN FLECKS, CHECKS and STRIPES
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Yawata Maru	Tuesday	28th Jan.	
Asama Maru	Tuesday	11th Feb.	
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (Starts from Kobe)			
Helan Maru	Saturday	25th Jan.	
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Hilo & San Francisco.			
Sakura Maru (starts from Kobe)	Saturday	25th Jan.	
NEW YORK via Japan & Panama			
Nozima Maru	Thursday	30th Jan.	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.			
Suwa Maru	Wednesday	29th Jan.	
HAIPHONG, SAIGON & MADRAS			
Tottori Maru	Wednesday	22nd Jan.	
(Cargo accepted for Haiphong & Saigon)			
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.			
Haruna Maru	Tuesday	28th Jan.	
Toyama Maru	Tuesday	28th Jan.	
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore.			
Toba Maru	Tuesday	28th Jan.	
Kobe & YOKOHAMA			
Kamo Maru	Thursday	23rd Jan.	
Yawata Maru	Tuesday	28th Jan.	
Asama Maru	Tuesday	11th Feb.	
Cargo only.			

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"TWELFTH NIGHT" CONTINUES

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Matinee

Wednesday, 22nd January, 1941 - - - 5.30 p.m.

Evening

Friday, 24th January, 1941 - - - 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, 25th January, 1941 - - - 9.15 p.m.

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Matinee \$2.00	ALL	Evenings \$3.00
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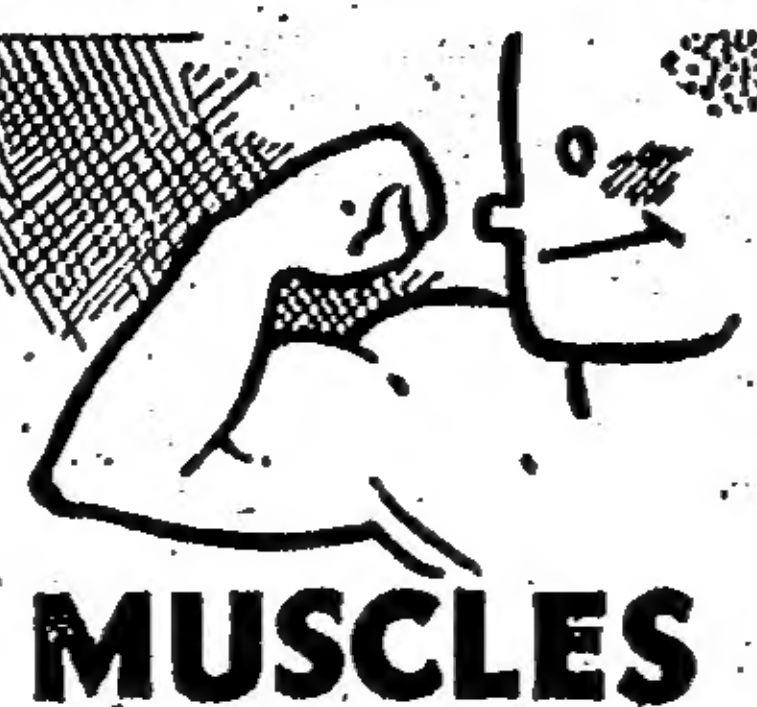
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MUSCLES

LARGE MUSCLES are GREAT on
stevedores or carabao drivers.

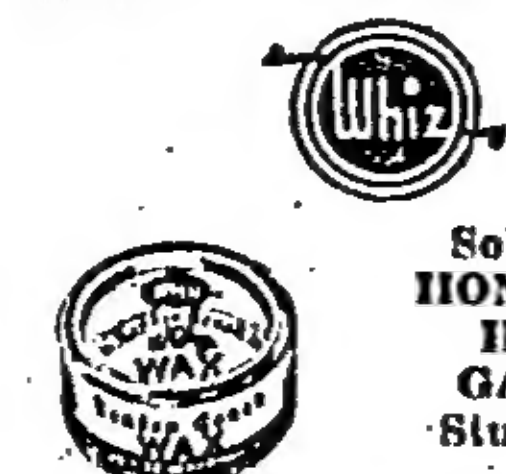
BUT . . .

They're no longer necessary when
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Thanks to WHIZ LONDON
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Don't spend HOURS and
ENERGY.

Use WHIZ LONDON COACH
WAX and attain that LONG-
LASTING . . . WATERPROOF
SUNPROOF . . . HARD . . .
DRY . . . WAX FINISH FOR
YOUR CAR.

Your dealer or garage-man recom-
mends it.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. W. E. Peers wishes to thank all
her friends for their kind wishes,
telephone messages, letters and
flowers. She is at present unable
to write personally, but would
like everyone to know she
greatly appreciates their kindness
and is hoping for better news.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, January 21, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26015
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NOMURA'S MISSION

ADMIRAL Nomura is starting for
America to take up the most impor-
tant position in the Japanese Govern-
ment, next to that of the Premier
and Foreign Minister. As Ambassa-
dor to the United States he actually
represents the last hope of arresting
from their steady decline into the
abyss of war the relations between
the two countries. It cannot be said
that much hope is placed on the
prospects of the Admiral achiev-
ing success in this sphere, especially
in view of the fact that the greatly
heightened feeling of the United
States in favour of aid for Britain
has not led to any easing of pre-
cautions in the Pacific.

Japan is largely to blame for thus
linking the destinies of the east and
west. If she had not cast in her lot
with the Axis Powers, flaunting her
friendship with the European aggres-
sor nations in the face of China,
Britain and America, and seeking to
tie up all the issues involved in
Europe with her own New Order in
Asia, the southward expansion pro-
gramme would never have gained
the spotlight that recent events have
given it.

Forbearance in Indo-China and
abstention from the tripartite pact
would have done much to restore
Japan's name to good favour among
the Democracies, especially since she
had begged herself down in the
China incident and was not able to
prosecute her designs there effectively.
It seems that hot-headed ele-
ments still rule at Tokyo. They are
gambling on an all or nothing
chance and have conducted a policy
that has completely alienated
America.

Japan may await the conclusion of
an "understanding" between Berlin
and Vichy which would give the
signal for occupation of lower Indo-
China with its consequent threat to
Singapore. A small part of her
fleet could demonstrate against the
Netherlands East Indies while her
land and sea forces might attempt to
blockade Hongkong, this triple move-
ment serving to divide the concerted
antagonism towards her of Holland,
America and Britain in the Far East
while one or more plums are de-
tached from the shaken tree. China
in the meantime remains patching
up her defences which can be at-
tacked at a more opportune time, and
Russia is bribed by flattery and
frontier concessions and Axis threats
to refrain from hostilities.

It is because of these open inten-
tions that American statesmen have
spoken so plainly of the menace of
Japan; it is not, as Japan would have
it, American hostility that has pro-
voked the Japanese programme. It
seems extraordinary to a common-
sense person that Japan is prepared
to accept years of more intensive
warfare and penury and also to
court national disaster for impossible
aims—the domination of all Asia and
ultimately, the world. Incredible as
it seems, the Japanese do envisage
these possibilities and they can live
in pain and suffering and die at-
tempting to achieve them. That is
why words of reason are falling on
deaf ears.

Their first Christmas in Australia was
spent by Hongkong evacuees amidst nostal-
gic thoughts of home . . . and many were
conscious of the season only for the sake of
their children . . . this intimate letter from
exile reveals what was uppermost in every
mind when the church bells pealed their wel-
come to 1941.

"NOW we can say we especially for the Scottish
will be returning this evacuees. They thought fond-
year," was the one thought ly of their last New Year's
in the minds of the Hong- morning at the K.C.C., the
kong evacuees when the Gloucester or the "Gripps," and
ferry whistles echoed out most of them knew they could
not observe the traditional "first
across Sydney harbour and footing" among strangers in a
the church bells pealed their new land.
welcome to 1941.

Thus they welcomed in the by to the sad, old days of 1940
New Year with high hopes—so they joined in with huge
and a prayer in their hearts. crowds of Australian revellers
and sang and danced in the
During the holiday sea- streets of the city as they greet-
son, we clustered around the ed the arrival of the new year.
telegraph offices to send off the Most Sydneyites welcome in
greetings to Hongkong, and the new year at King's Cross.
the eagerly opened cables re- Of all the places in Sydney; the
ceived from our loved ones Cross has a true cosmopolitan
flavour.

It is peopled by samples of
most of the dwellers on earth—
Many of us preferred to re- old, retired business men, elderly
member Christmas only from ladies, girls wearing slacks, and
the religious point of view, and little effort was made to cele-
brate as we would have done in brate as we would have done in
Hongkong. We attended no vendors. The shops which sell
boisterous cocktail parties and food never seem to close. For a
few of us went out dancing shilling or two, you may eat
owing to the lack of partners. French dishes served by a Greek
waiter. King's Cross is a cross-
section of the world. It has a
sophisticated, slightly bored air,
but nobody can look at its tower-
ing flats, its sparkling little

★
FOR THE SAKE OF
THEIR CHILDREN,
however, many Hongkong wo-
men recognised the festive ses-
son for, after all, Christmas
should be a joyous time for
them.

And they really did have a
good time this year, especially in
the toy departments of the city
stores. They found a real, live
Father Christmas in every shop
who shook hands and presented
them each with a gift. They
watched a tiny model city in
action, had rides on hobby
horses, and gazed longingly at
the latest in toy trains and baby
dolls.

Their mothers, too, enjoyed
themselves thoroughly during
the Christmas shopping week.
True, they were jostled and
pushed from counter to counter,
but I know they loved every
minute of it. Even the shop
windows were a delight—the
latest in window-dressing in
honour of the festive season.

★
THE WARM WEATHER,
however, did not sit in
with our ideas of Christmas.
We felt it strange to be eating
turkey and plum pudding in the
heat of a summer's afternoon.
But to find a threepenny bit in
the pudding meant more cash—
a threepenny bit meant nothing
to us last year when we were
handling dollars and cents.

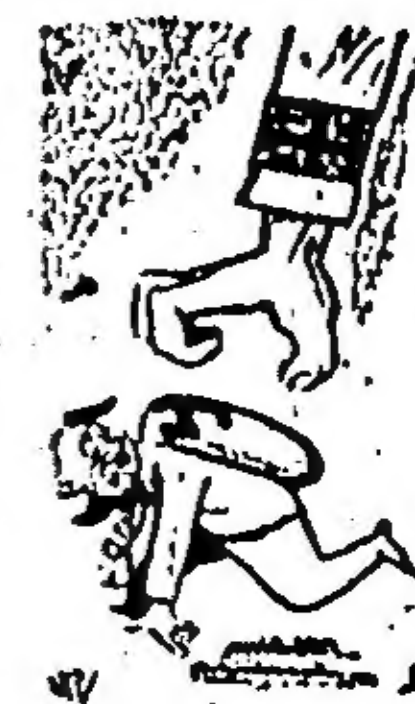
The New Year, however, pre-
sented a bigger problem—

shops, its tree-lined streets filled
by chattering crowds, without
realising that all Sydney does
not go home at six and get to
bed at ten.

★
SO, IN KING'S CROSS
ON NEW YEAR'S
EVE, many Hongkong evacuees
joined in the celebrations with a
crowd of 25,000 young people.
Wearing coloured paper caps and
whirling gaudy balloons, they
threw themselves vociferously
into a spontaneous street car-
nival.

Long before the old year ended,
this busy junction of five
roads was turbulent with a mad,
joyous, jostling crowd. The
climax came just after mid-
night when every noise-pro-

IT'S A SHAME



Housebreaker Hitler cannot think
Why Britain leads him such a
dance,

As convicts mutter in the clink,
"The police don't give a man
a chance."

Why doesn't Britain go her way
And let the poor dog gnaw his
bone?

As all well-meaning burglars say,
"The police won't leave a man
alone."

Why don't we wink the other eye
And let the crook complete his crime?
As all the best embezzlers cry,
"It is the poor wot gets the blame."

A. P. HERBERT.
In the "Sunday Graphic."



A kangaroo makes friends with a young evacuee.

ducing instrument within range reality brought quiet to the
—whistles, tin cans, gongs and thousands assembled, but when
motor car horns—was con- the whistles started welcoming
scripted to produce a continuous the new year the silence was im-
roar of sound. mediately broken.

High Hopes and A Prayer

By
Helen Walker Duncan

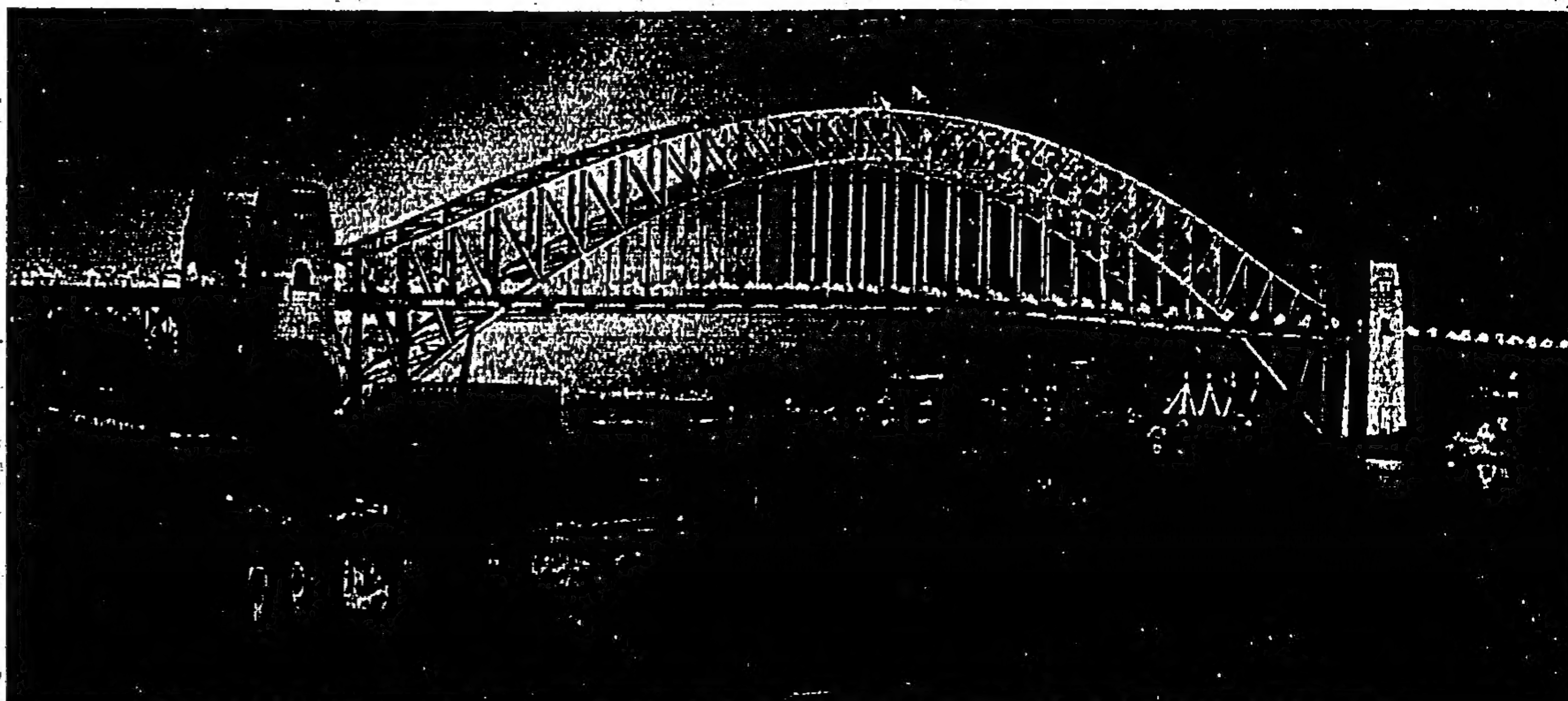
★
SEVERAL OF THE
HONGKONG EVACU-
ATES attended watchnight
services which were held in city
and suburban churches of all
denominations. Bondi Beach,
where most of the evacuees are
now staying, was thronged as
hundreds of revellers took their
last swim of the old year. At
midnight, the Bondi and North
Bondi Surf Life Saving Club
members staged their annual
New Year's procession.

Dozens of evacuees attended
midnight cinema shows in town,
whilst others stayed at home
and listened to the excellent
programmes broadcast from all
the radio stations.

On New Year's Day, some of
the Scottish evacuees visited
the Highland gathering held at
the Kyeemagh polo ground;
others attended the racing at
Randwick and the surf carnival
at Curl Curl.

Many of them spent a quiet
time in their new homes with
their children. On New Year's
evening, many went to the High-
land or policeman and held him
land Society's annual Scottish
concert at the Town Hall.

But despite all this, however,
One man with a borrowed we felt a natural yearning to be
bugle, however, produced a back among our own people.
sobering effect among the mer- With more sincerity than ever
rymakers when, a few minutes before, we are wishing each
climax came just after mid- night when every noise-pro-
"Last Post." This reminder of new year.



Night view of Sydney and the famous bridge.



The Sunbeam-Talbot ten horse-power Sports Car which has been donated to the Bomber Fund by Messrs Gilman & Co., Ltd. The value of the car is \$5,950, and it is to be raffled by the Hongkong War Effort Committee. Many other valuable prizes are being offered which will make the raffle one of the biggest ever held in the Far East. All work is being done voluntarily so that every dollar received from the sale of tickets will go towards the purchase of bombers.

Italian Prisoners In Indian Inland Camps

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Four hundred officers were included in the second contingent of 4,000 Italian prisoners who arrived from the Western Desert to-day and were sent to inland camps.

One Italian officer paid tribute to the British mechanised forces, saying that Italian anti-tank guns were useless against the British tanks, and most of the prisoners had had no more than three days of fighting.

Libyan Bad Weather

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Weather conditions in eastern Libya yesterday restricted air operations considerably, but R.A.F. aircraft carried out a number of reconnaissance and fighter patrols in the forward area. It was announced in a communiqué from R.A.F. headquarters in the Middle East.

In Albania

In Albania, a successful raid was made on motor transport and gun positions south-east of Tessenet on the night of January 18-19. All bombs fell in the target area but the results could not be fully observed. Massawa was twice raided.

Kenya-Abyssinia

NAIROBI, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—South African troops have captured prisoners in the El Yibo area north of Dukana on the Kenya-Abyssinia front, according to an official communiqué issued here.

R.N.R. Officer's Appeal Ends

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
OSAKA, Jan. 20 (Domei).—The six-day appeal hearing against the 8-year hard labour sentence imposed on January 20 by the Kobe District Court upon Vincent Oswald Peters, 46, Lieutenant of the British Naval Reserve, upon conviction of violation was concluded yesterday afternoon in the Osaka District Appellate Court. The judgment will be pronounced on February 3. The appeal hearing was heard in camera.

Japanese Dive Bomb Train

In Kiangsi Province

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Reuter).—Japanese naval aircraft yesterday morning blew up a freight train west of Kwangsin in the north-west of Kiangsi province, it was announced here.

The Japanese dive-bombed the train, blowing up several cars as well as destroying railway tracks and warehouses near the town.

Insult To Nazis In San Francisco

Offenders Prosecuted

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Two United States Navy seamen were convicted to-day of "malicious mischief" by cutting down a Nazi flag from the German Consulate.

"This is an affront against another nation," said the Municipal Judge after remanding them in the custody of the naval authorities. He will pronounce sentence on Thursday.

The German radio to-day referred to the "impudent and provocative insults to the German flag" in announcing that the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington had lodged a strong protest with the United States State Department about the incident.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—The Governor, Sir Roger Lumley, received and inspected a unit of 20 ambulances subscribed for by private donors within a few weeks of the Governor's appeal on behalf of the St. John's Association.

Export Of Rice To Japan

Indo-China Agreement Is Reached

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Domei).—An agreement of views on the problem of the export of French Indo-China rice to Japan, was reached on January 20 between the Japanese and French Indo-China delegations, according to a communiqué issued yesterday evening by the Board of Information.

The communiqué read: "Continuing their discussions of economic questions regarding French Indo-China, the Japanese and French delegations headed by Ambassador Mr. Hajime Matsumiya, and M. René Robin respectively, to-day reached an agreement of views on the problem of export of French Indo-China rice to Japan. Discussions on other matters are being continued."

Vichy Policy Unchanged

Pétain-Laval Meeting

VICHY, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—The Pétain-Laval meeting involves no change in policy, according to well-informed quarters here as reported by the "Havas" agency.

The agency says: "In well-informed quarters it is declared that the ever-growing prestige of Pétain throughout France has allowed him to take such an initiative while in no way modifying the internal or external policies."

It is added that the Marshal, who remains at the head of France, occupied or free, as well as beyond the seas, has complete and absolute authority which is recognised by all.

GREEKS SINK SUBMARINE

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—An Italian submarine has been sunk by anti-submarine defences. This is announced by the Minister of Marine quoted by the Athens radio.

ROOSEVELT SOUNDS CALL

FROM PAGE ONE

is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early peoples, it blazed anew in the Middle Ages, it was written in the Magna Carta.

"In the Americas, its impact has been irresistible. Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit and the millions who followed and the stock that sprang from them, all have moved forward constantly and consistently towards an ideal which in itself has gained in stature and charity with each generation."

"We know that we still have far to go and that we must more greatly build security and opportunity, for the knowledge of every citizen is in a measure justified by the resources and capacity of the land, but it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone, for there is also the spirit."

If The Spirit Died

"If the spirit of America were killed even though the nation's body and mind, conspired in an alien world, lived on, the American we know would have perished. That spirit, that faith, speaks to us in our daily lives in ways that are often unnoticed. It speaks to us from other nations of this hemisphere and from those across the sea, enslaved as well as free."

"Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old story."

Recalling President Washington's first inaugural address in 1789 when he spoke of the "preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government," Mr. Roosevelt declared: "If we lose that sacred fire, if we let it be smothered with doubt or fear, then we shall reject the destiny that Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish."

"The preservation of the spirit and faith of nations does and will furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice we may make in the cause of national defence. In the face of perils never before encountered our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy. For this we must muster the spirit of America, the faith of America."

Forward By Will of God

"We do not retreat; we are not content to stand still. As Americans we go forward in the service of our country by the will of God, to the end (Cheers)."

Mighty cheers swelled up from the multitude in the Plaza beneath the Capitol's sun-flecked dome as the President reached the concluding passage of his inaugural speech. After the speech, the President, before re-entering his car to return to the White House, walked in the white-pillared pavilion which had been specially erected in front of the Capitol for to-day's ceremonies and stood with the multitude as the band played the national anthem.

Observers noted that President Roosevelt looked more than usually serious before he took the oath. He was also unusually strong in emphasis throughout his address, but afterwards he greeted friends gaily and appeared to be in the best of spirits.

Several members of Mr. Roosevelt's family, including his mother, witnessed the historic inauguration from the pavilion, over which the President's own blue and gold flag waved with the Stars and Stripes.

R. N. R. Officer Dismissed Ship

Lieut. Francis Henry Tanner, R.N.R., of H.M.S. Tamar, was tried by a disciplinary court on January 17 and found guilty on four charges.

He was charged with an act to the prejudice of naval discipline in striking a temporary Lieutenant, R.N.R.; disobedience of a lawful command; an act to the prejudice of naval discipline in violently resisting an escort; and with being drunk on board an examination launch.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the first three charges and the fourth charge was proved against him. He was dismissed, his ship and severely reprimanded.

CHINESE HELPS SAVE LINER

THE 26,000-ton Empress of Japan steamed triumphantly to her anchorage in a British port recently with two new war heroes on board.

One was Captain Thomas, the liner's commander from Vancouver whose name is known wherever men sail the seas.

The other hero was a Chinese quartermaster, Ho A-Kin, whose name, by contrast, is unknown outside the ship's company.



Ho A-Kin, Chinese Quartermaster of the ship.

These two, the famous commander and the obscure Chinese sailor, were on the bridge of the liner as she drove through the Atlantic swell bringing war supplies to Britain, when suddenly out of the sun dived a roving Nazi bomber.

Captain Thomas stood out on the wing of the bridge and watched for the first bomb to fall. Then he shouted an order to the quartermaster at the wheel.

The huge ship swung round as if she had been but a little tug-boat, and the bomb fell harmlessly in the sea where only a moment before the ship had been.

Six times the Nazi tried to hit the liner and six times the skill of Captain Thomas and his Chinese quartermaster saved the vessel.

When machine-gun bullets began to rip round the bridge the quartermaster lay on his back and continued to steer with his hands above his head.

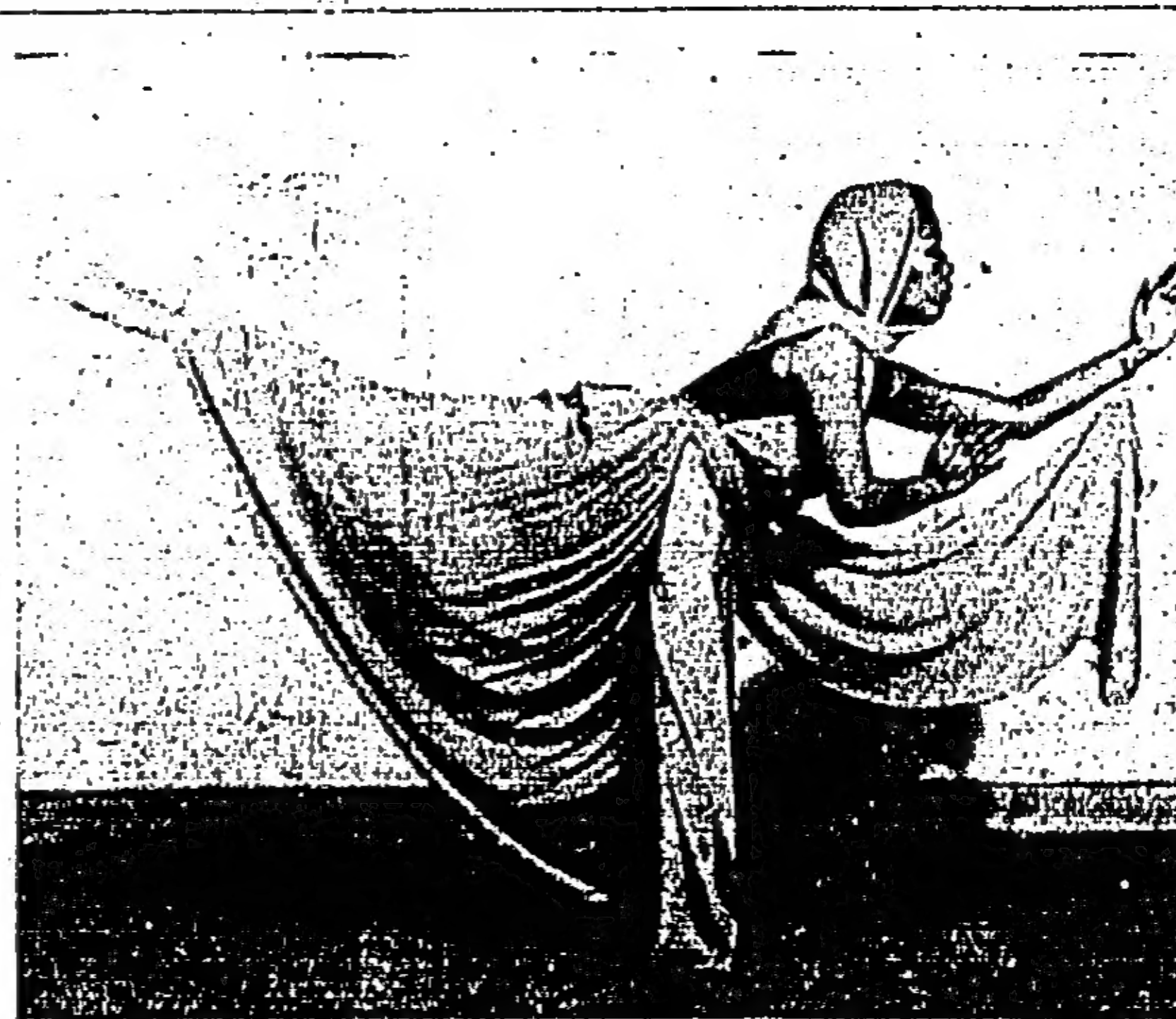
He could see nothing in this position and steering was extremely difficult.

With all its bombs gone the German raked the liner from end to end with its machine-guns, riddling life-belts and sending the chips flying from the deck.

But no one was injured and the only visible damage was caused by a heavy bomb which made a neat miss and exploded in the sea many fathoms below.

SMALLEST PILOT

One of the R.A.F. fighter pilots who brought down a Dornier over Suffolk is only 4ft. 3in. high—the smallest pilot in the Air Force. When he landed close to the Dornier, people hurrying to congratulate him halted in surprise. After learning that the four members of the Dornier's crew had been taken prisoner by a searchlight crew, the diminutive pilot took off again.



The talented Chinese dancer Miss Ai-lien Tai is shown above in a graceful pose from her pastoral dance "Ruth" which is one of the numbers she will present at the China Hospitals' Benefit show at the King's Theatre to-morrow at 9.30 p.m.

MACKINTOSH'S

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Thursday & Friday

January 23rd & 24th

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Polish Submarine Is Replaced In Britain

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A new submarine named Sokol to replace the famous Polish submarine Orzel has been launched "somewhere in the north."

General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, taking it over, advised Polish sailors to emulate the virtues of the British sailor.

The Orzel escaped from Gdynia and reached Britain after a month of hair-breadth escapes. She was later "presumed lost."

Ship Sends Out An S.O.S.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MANILA, Jan. 21 (UP).—The Globe Wireless has intercepted a distress message from the steamer Agsiap Halassini in longitude 161 east, latitude 20.20 north.

The ship said she had encountered bad weather, had been damaged, was partly flooded and with broken helm.

"Kung Hay Fat Choy"

CHINESE NEW YEAR CARNIVALS

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"R. Abbit's" Cricket Comments

Weather Spoils Several Matches University Hold Recreio: Splendid Knock By E. L. Gosano: A Few Hints On Playing Cricket

We are not being very fortunate in our weather this year as it has broken just as the League matches began. Goodness knows what with the demands of camps and drills it is hard enough to run League cricket—or any cricket—even if the weather is fine.

Still one must hope for a change soon, as the present weather has come along much too early. Of course things are not quite so bad down below as they are on the Peak, where it is dreadful, and the rain is extraordinarily local.

Although it was possible to complete games at the Varsity ground at Pokfulam and across at Recreio, under perfectly beautiful conditions, it is understood, all the Happy Valley games, and those at the H.K.C.C. and Sookunpoo had to be abandoned soon after the start. The C.S.C.C. and Police were wise in calling off.

Varsity Draw

There is no doubt whatever that the Varsity are a greatly improved batting side. The Recreio batted first and one cannot criticize their captaincy as they did everything possible to give themselves a chance of winning. They managed to run up 173 for 3 by a quarter to four thanks very largely to a hard hit innings by Eddie Gosano. Of course if any hitter gets going the Varsity ground is a paradise.

I remember when I was skipping a side there—alas! a long while ago—I had to send out and stop one of my batsmen hitting the ball over the wire netting as not only was the Varsity in danger of running out of balls, but he was wasting time while people were hunting down the ball-side! I never heard how many balls were recovered but I know that more than six started out for Kennedy Town. But to resume my present subject.

E. L. got 81 not out in a very quick time. L. G. had 38 not out, G. W. 32 and J. M. 18. The latter was playing with a damaged knee. I seem to recollect quite a few years ago that E. L. tried to carry on with a dicky cartilage and was out of the game for some time in consequence. It is wiser not to take chances on knees. I refer to cricket of course.

Stubborn Defence

At the declaration I should have laid odds on Recreio and when Matthews and Rido had gone for under twenty, I should have lengthened them. But the rest fought a defensive action and saved the game. I strongly suspect that the Recreio bowlers did not like the matting. Of course cold and drizzly conditions always hamper the bowlers and fielders more than the batsmen. K. V. Tam was top score with 22 and Fenton, Hong Choy and Naranjan Singh got useful double figure scores though nothing startling was done.

At King's Park

It was a gallant gesture of the University to put in Recreio at King's Park (and I am told they did) but I think in view of the weather it was an unwise one as the light was obviously going to

deteriorate a great deal towards the end of the afternoon while I can see no reason why it should be hoped that the wicket would grow easier. The Recreio did not do too well and but for M. A. Remedios (44) and H. A. Barros 32 not out, they would have been in an awful mess. As it was they managed to get 131 runs, and this proved ample. K. C. Lo, who has come down from the first made a steady 19 but the only two other double figures were the 11 of R. M. Soares and 13 of Amplavannar. P. M. N. da Silva was the man who did most of the damage as he had the excellent figures of 10-3-16-6.

The Other Matches

Nothing of importance happened in the other games which only lasted from fifteen minutes to half an hour before the rain set in. I see however that the Club were taking on the R.A. They seem to spend most of their time playing the Army in some form or other.

Hints

The shortage of cricket leaves me space to get down to some of the points on which a correspondent has asked information. His first three are all part of the same subject (a) How to run between the wickets; (b) the policy of stealing runs; and (c) how to call—which balls should be called by whom. I think the third question should come first.

It is the established custom that for all balls hit in front of the wicket the striker should call for all balls behind the wicket the batsman at the bowler's end should call. This is chiefly because his wicket is most in danger though of course his wicket is usually most in danger when a shot goes to cover.

There are some batsmen who like calling their own shots through the gully but they should in this case make sure their batting partners know all about it. Then—how to call. As I have frequently written, the secret is to call in a loud and audible voice and in a decisive way. There are three calls. "Yes", "No", "Wait". The last should be rounded off by either "Come on" or "No" as the occasion demands.

If you are going to refuse your partner's call it must be done at once and I recommend an even louder call.

Running Between Wickets
As for running between wickets it is a cardinal rule that you must run

Johnny Revolva Wins San Francisco Open

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (UP).—Johnny Revolva beat Harry Cooper seven and six in the final of the \$5,000 San Francisco open golf championship to-day.

off the wicket and never down the middle of it. When a bowler is bowling over the wicket a right hander normally runs on the off side after making his shot so that his partner can come straight down the leg side without fear of collision. This is the fundamental principle though it has to be varied for left handers or when bowlers go round the wicket.

The whole underlying theory is that each batsman should run on the side of the wicket most convenient to them, and that they should never run both of them on the same side of the wicket.

Stealing Runs

The stealing of runs is a practice which may and often does demoralize the field and make the bowlers lose their temper but it also may lead to the loss of more than one valuable wicket. In fact you really have to be sure you can get away with it before you try it on. In the first place you have got to be absolutely sure your partner will do what you say—come what may. It is a practice which is usually most successful when two batsmen are in who personally are batting together.

Hobbs and Rhodes, when they used to open for England were a typical case. It was something approaching telepathy. Going back many years there were the Lancashire couple—of whom a poet wrote of his ghostly match.

"Where the run stealers flicker to and fro
Oh my Hornby and my Barlow long ago."

There are two things necessary in stealing runs besides this team work. One is the ability to judge the pace at which a ball is travelling. The harder a ball is hit to cover the less chance there is of a short run. But the second is of more importance and that is to be able to size up the field pretty quickly. The good runner will soon spot the men with whom he can take no liberties at all.

So much for theory. But the art of running wants much more than theory and that is constant practice. You can learn a lot about cricket from books. But it is only on the field that you can translate your theory into action.



E. Curtis, playing for Kowloon Cricket Club against one of the British ships in port, has a little difficulty in dealing with one that kept low. The match was at the K.C.C. on Sunday.—Ming Yuen.

JAPANESE SWIMMERS WIN ALL-PHILIPPINE MEET

MANILA, Jan. 12 (Domei).—Amassing a total of 66 points, the powerful Japanese swimming team which is now visiting here, emerged victorious in the Philippine Championship Swimming Meet which had been held here during the past week.

Natators of the Japanese Rikkyo University team established a Philippine record of 9 minutes, 34 seconds, in winning the 800-metre relay. Second place went to the Philippine South Mindanao Sulu Swimming Team and third place to the Allied University Team consisting of members from private Philippine colleges.

Seishiro Oura copped the 200-metre breaststroke event in 2 minutes 46.7 seconds.

WINTER GAMES IN GERMANY

BERNE, Jan. 10 (Havas).—The annual winter games are to be held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, in Bavaria, from February 14 to February 23. It was officially announced in Berlin to-day.

Nine countries have already notified the German sports authorities of their intention to take part in the games, these countries being Italy, Sweden, Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Switzerland.

HONGKONG POLICE BEAT MACAO POLICE 6-1

An Inter-Police Force soccer match was played at Macao over the weekend when a team from the local Constabulary beat the Portuguese law guardians 6-1.

The team, in the charge of Mr. A. R. S. Major, A.S.P., and under the management of Det. Sgt. N. B. Fraser, returned to Hongkong yesterday.

Exhibition Snooker Match To-night

The European Y.M.C.A. will be the scene of an exhibition snooker match between A. P. Pereira, Club de Recreio champion, and Cpl. J. H. Harvey, T.A.M.C. Army snooker champion, at 8 p.m. to-night. This will be followed by novelty entertainment.

Army Hockey XI

The following will represent the Army, British ranks, against the Club in the triangular hockey tournament at Sookunpoo at 4.45 p.m. to-day: L/Cpl Dove (Signals); Cpl Nave (Royal Signals); Ldr Anderson (R.A.); Cpl Skipwith (R.E.); Sgt Crofton (R.E.); Sgt Waldron (Middlesex); 2nd/Lt Clague (R.A.); Cpl Marshall (R.A.); Cpl Hitchcock (Royal Signals); L/Cpl Shaw (R.E.) and L/Sgt Homberg (R.E.).

Kowloon Chess Club Tournament Progress

Close Competition For Senior And Junior Titles

WITH THE APPROACH of the Colony Open Senior and Junior Chess Championships, the senior and junior tournaments of the Kowloon Chess Club near their ending.

The Open Senior competition commences on February 4, and entries number six. These are E. Zimmern (runner-up last year), C. M. Sequiera, D. E. de Carvalho, K. Weiss, G. S. Coxhead and L. Karpovich.

Entries for the Open Junior title so far number seven, but it is expected that these will increase to at least ten by the time of the closing date—January 30.

Kowloon Competition

D. E. DE CARVALHO, with a total of 7½ points, is already the winner of the "B" Section of the Senior Championship of the Kowloon Club, and indications are that his opponent in the best-of-three-games match for the absolute championship will be C. M. Sequiera.

The latter is half a point ahead of G. S. Coxhead, and each has one more match to play.

Three players—J. Grefaldo, A. C. Poupard and F. A. Fabel—are in the running for the Junior "A" title, and the winner will meet A. Benjamin, winner of the "B" section.

Tournament standings to date are:

SENIOR "A"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
C. M. Sequiera	7	4	3	0
G. S. Coxhead	7	4	2	1
L. Karpovich	8	4	1	3
K. Weiss	6	2	0	4
H. A. Samuel	6	0	0	6

SENIOR "B"

	P.	W.	D.	L.
D. E. de Carvalho	9	7	1	1
K. M. A. Barnett	8	5	0	3
A. Y. Birlikoff	8	5	0	3
B. D. Evans	8	2	2	4
M. W. Olsufce	7	2	1	4
Wm. Lee	8	2	0	6

SENIOR "A"

	P.	W.	D.	L.
J. Grefaldo	9	6	0	3
A. C. Poupard	9	6	0	3
V. V. Kolatchoff	10	5	1	4
F. A. Fabel	8	5	0	3
A. C. Mitchell	10	3	0	7
Th. Laufer	10	2	1	7

SENIOR "B"

	P.	W.	D.	L.
A. Benjamin	10	7	2	1
J. H. D'Almeida	10	6	1	3
S. Benjamin	9	5	2	2
D. Drake	9	5	0	4
C. Lee	9	1	0	8
J. Walther	7	0	1	6

Artemis Wins Women's Yacht Race

The Third Ladies Championship Series of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club held over 7.1 miles yesterday resulted:

Artemis	10.22.11	Mrs J. E. Potter	0 1
Maureen	10.23.21	Mrs W. Whitaker	0 2
True Blue	10.23.55	Miss H. Wilson	0 3
Redbank	10.24.50	Miss F. F. Fritschard	2 4

Corinthian Series

The second Corinthian cruise series of the Club held on Sunday over 24 miles resulted:

Donna	10.29.34	10.01.15	F. Cook	12 1
Norona	10.13.00	10.13.00	P. C. M. Sedgwick	10 2
Evolens	10.50.03	10.13.34	R. H. Nimble	0 3
Yehonah	10.32.1	10.53.23	G. W. Bates	0 4
Typhoon	22.24.58	10.49.52	D. Campbell	5 5
Greenlaur			Teri and Sai Long	did not

Navy Rugby XV

The following will represent Navy in a rugby match against Middlesex at 4.15 p.m. to-day at Causeway Bay:

P. O. Clough; Sub-Lt Kennedy (Capt.), P. O. Wilson, Cadet Lambie, L. A. C. Gracie; Sub-Lt Smith, A. B. Gallacher; Sub-Lt Dobson, S. B. A. Jagger, S. B. A. Flynn; A. B. Grange, Cadet Threlkell; L. S. A. Palmer, Sub-Lt Richards, P. O. Daugh, Reserves, Flt-Lt Wright, L.S.D.A. Addis, Sig Lovelock, Tec. Sig. Mitchell, Tel. Porter, S.D.A. Deegan.

C.S.C.C. Cricket Teams

The Civil Service C.C. cricket teams for Saturday's League matches are:

1st XI v. Craigengower C.C. (Home).—J. E. Richardson (Capt.), K. J. Atwell, T. Baker, W. H. Colledge, R. V. N. Fortescue, R. H. Grimes, B. C. K. Hawkins, D. McLellan, A. E. Perry, N. Whitely, A. M. J. Wright.

2nd XI v. University (away).—H. E. Strange (Capt.), G. Ansell, J. Barrow, G. Davidson, J. E. Lawrence, T. Leohart, J. F. MacGowan, J. Mitchell, N. L. Smith, G. Stone, A. Watson.

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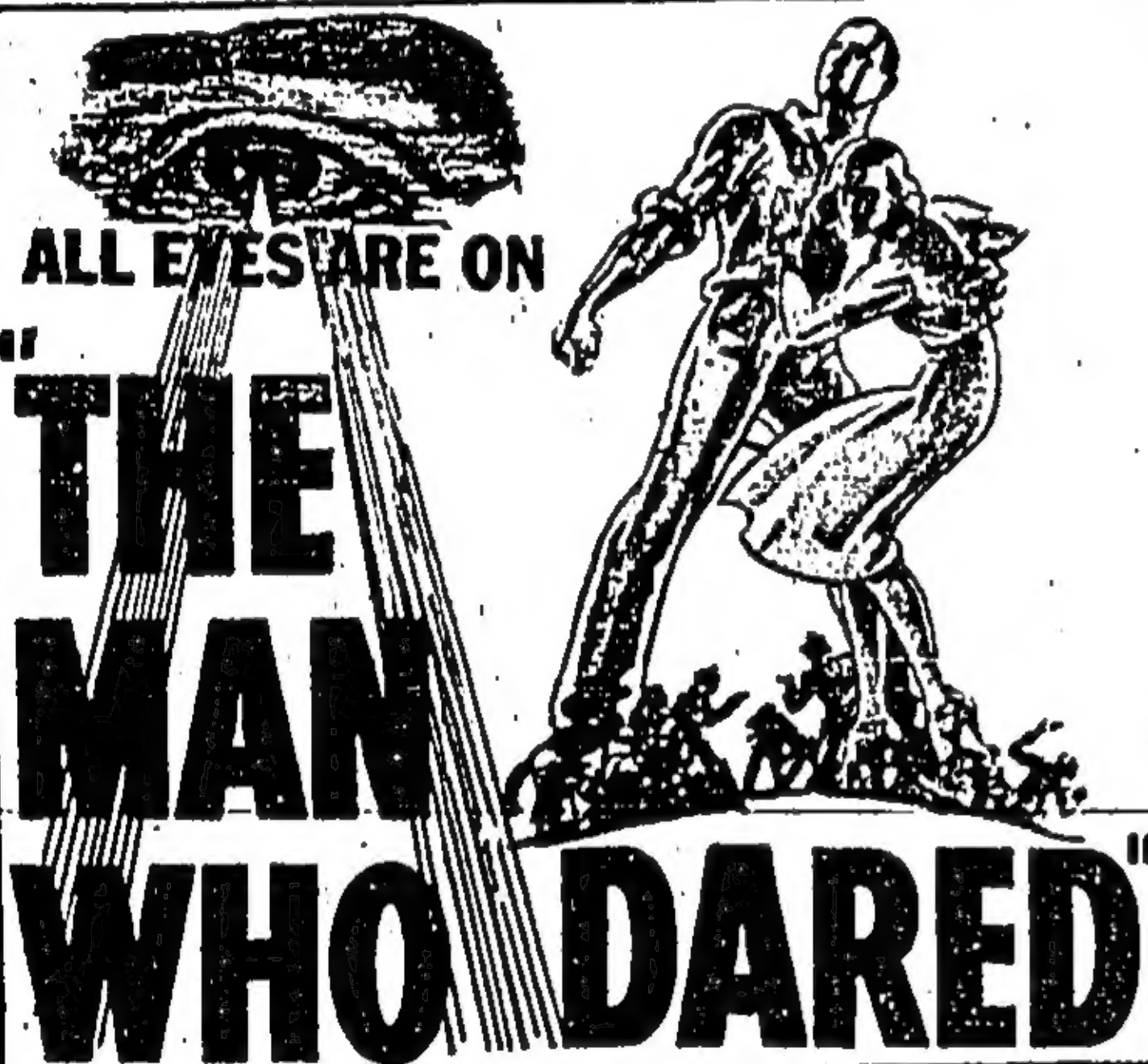
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A Million People Observe Ceremony

FROM PAGE ONE

The President waved a silk handkerchief to the crowds. A squadron of motor cycle units preceded the car in a V shape formation. Mrs. Roosevelt rode directly behind the President's car followed by a car bearing the retiring Vice-President, Mr. John Garner and then another car bearing the Vice-President elect, Mr. Henry Wallace.

Mr. Wallace took the oath of office a minute before the President took his oath. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes administered the Presidential oath and the retiring Vice-President, Mr. John Garner, swore in Vice-President Wallace.

Freezingly Cold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Thousands of visitors from all over the country, including a large contingent from Canada, left crowded hotels and homes early to-day to attend the inaugural ceremonies, many of them wrapped in rugs and furs because the weather was freezingly cold though the sun was shining brightly.

After the Church service, President Roosevelt and family returned to the White House in an open car and were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the route. The President later left the White House and drove up the broad beltinged Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol amid more cheering throngs.

A New Meaning

The various ceremonies had all the colour of past inaugurations but there was a new meaning owing to events abroad.

Washington was so crowded that some visitors who came by car brought trailers in which to live, and railway companies temporarily housed passengers in "Pullman cities" in railway yards.

Thousands of people stamped and shouted as Mr. Roosevelt waved his silk hat to the crowd along the route to the Capitol. The crowd was estimated at 75,000.

An escort of Police and Secret Servicemen guarded President Roosevelt as he drove to the Capitol accompanied by Mr. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator Barkley, Democratic Leader of the Senate. Mrs. Roosevelt occupied the second car, Mr. John Garner, the former Vice-President, the third car and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallace followed.

Chief Justice Hughes administered the oath to President Roosevelt, who was standing bareheaded.

Sensational Incident

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A sensational incident marked the closing stages of the presidential inauguration.

An unidentified man, carrying a loaded revolver, was arrested by secret service men in the square fronting the White House just before the President returned from the Capitol. The man was taken to hospital for examination.

More Prizes For Bomber Fund Raffle

FROM PAGE ONE

(donated by The Commercial Press, Ltd.).

The value of the Prize List has now passed the \$11,000 mark!

Letter From Mr. Dodwell

The following letter has been received by Major C. M. Mannery, Chairman of the Hongkong War Effort Committee, from the Hon. Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell:

I have just received the Hongkong War Effort Committee's request that we donate a prize for the raffle which your Committee is organising in aid of the Bomber Fund.

My Company will be pleased to donate a Refrigerator, and would have been happy to present you with something of much greater value were it not for the fact that we are a Home company registered in England and subject to Home Income and Excess Profits Taxes. In-

DEATH

FERREIRA: Sylvia Ferreira, wife of A. F. Ferreira passed away at 4 p.m., January 20, 1941, at Queen Mary Hospital, aged 42. Corlies leaves Anderson's Funeral Parlour at 5 p.m. passing the Monument at 5.15 p.m. (Macau papers please copy).

identally, also, our staff and shareholders are presenting a Spitfire to the British Government.

I doubt if it is realised in this Colony how great is the difference between the Home and our local taxation. I venture a guess, based on my own Company's experience, that we and another large company operating in the Colony, with its Head Office in England, will pay in Home taxation for last year as much as not more than the entire present total of the Bomber Fund.

I think we are all agreed that it is just as vital for the future of this Colony that we win the war as it is for the future of Great Britain. I therefore suggest for the consideration of your Committee that, in addition to the organisation of this raffle, you appeal to our local partnerships, companies, and corporations, to celebrate the Colony's centenary by donations to the Bomber Fund of the difference between their local taxation assessment and that which Home companies have to pay. The Bomber Fund would then soon mount up to \$10,000,000 instead of, in my opinion, the modest sum at which it now stands.

CARIBBEAN MANOEUVRES

London, Jan. 20.

The first American warships operating from the new Caribbean bases will begin manoeuvres to-morrow, when a fleet consisting of an aircraft carrier, three cruisers and nine destroyers sails from Portland Light base on the south coast of Jamaica.—Reuter.

Convoys Escorted By Planes

FROM PAGE ONE

western approaches to Britain. U-Boat commanders have adopted the technique of attacking Atlantic shipping in these approaches by night instead of day because they dislike the protecting aircraft. Methods of locating and pouncing on submarines by night as well as day are being developed.

New long range fighters will be coming into service to tackle the long-range bombers which are harassing Allied shipping.

So vigilant are the Coastal Command reconnaissance aircraft all the way from Norway to the south of France that it is calculated that these "eyes" of the R.A.F. will give due notice of the last stage of preparation for an invasion anywhere along the occupied-European coastline. Invasion barges are still there and while they are unlikely to sail in the present weather, a watch is being kept for any sign of a move.

4,700 Escorts

From the outbreak of war to the middle of this month, air escort was provided for 4,700 convoys. Submarines were sighted on 200 occasions. Approximately 166 attacks were made on them. The number of "kills" is not revealed.

In the last few months, approximately 50,000 tons of enemy shipping were destroyed by aerial torpedo attack alone.

Scores of mine-laying flights have been made to deter enemy submarines from occupying territory for which "remarkable successes" are claimed.

Recently Coastal Command bombers have concentrated on German and Italian submarine bases in Occupied France.

Prelude To Diet Is Promise To Obey

FROM PAGE ONE

The manifesto stresses the necessity of perfecting a highly organised national defence State for which purpose the increased production of necessary materials should never be neglected even for a day, promptly carrying out undertakings superseding trivialities, and tightening the wartime structure for surmounting the impending emergency.

The manifesto expects all Diet members to conduct cautious deliberations to fulfil the duty of assisting the imperial administration. It forswears any arguments tending to "prejudice the current situation."

Concluding, the manifesto declares, "The resources of the Empire are well sufficient to surmount any difficult situation provided that the military, official and civilian, peoples are truly solicitous over the fate of the nation and meet the situation in full unity and harmony."

Matsuoka Sees Emperor

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was received in audience by the Emperor when he submitted a draft of his Diet speech reviewing Japan's diplomatic policy. The scheduled extraordinary cabinet session for to-day has been cancelled as all questions were settled at the extraordinary five hour meeting last night.

LATE NEWS

QUEEN'S THEATRE
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"BROTHER RAT AND A BABY"

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A Warner Bros. Comedy-Hit!

Eight Sentenced In Moscow

Eight employees of a Moscow meat combine have been sentenced to death, 15 to 10 years' imprisonment, and 18 to lesser terms, for an ingenious swindle which enabled them to pocket half a million roubles during the last three years.

By thawing frozen sausage meat too rapidly they increased its weight plus through accomplices in 20 State shops in Moscow.

Senator-at-Large If Not The White House

A constitutional amendment under which a defeated United States presidential candidate could be named "Senator-at-Large," is proposed by the editors of the Saturday Review of Literature.

The amendments, as explained in a letter to members of Congress, would enable voters, when casting a presidential ballot, to vote "yes" or "no" on whether they wished the unsuccessful candidate to become a member at large of the Senate.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

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PLAINTIFF FAILS IN THE EVACUATION TEST CASE: FULL JUDGMENT

THE EVACUATION TEST CASE WHICH MRS MABEL EVELYN BLAIR BROUGHT AGAINST THE HON. MR C. G. PERDUE, ACTING COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, AND MR. E. C. LUSCOMBE, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, ENDED THIS MORNING WHEN THE CHIEF JUSTICE, HIS HONOUR SIR ATHOLL MACGREGOR, GAVE A WRITTEN JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF THE DEFENDANTS, AND DISMISSED THE ACTION. HE MADE NO ORDER AS TO COSTS.

Bangkok Claims Big Victory In Indo-China

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BANGKOK, Jan. 20 (UP).—The official Bangkok Radio announced to-day that in the north-east sector, the Thai advance continued on January 18 and 19 by the occupation of districts in Champasak, progressing to Muong, Phoune and Thong which were captured on the 17th.

It was stated that "our national flag was for the first time hoisted on Indo-Chinese territory and the administration is being organized."

In the eastern sector there was no fighting on January 18 following the heavy French defeat. Among the many dead was the body of Major Remy, battalion commander, which was discovered with identification papers and many documents. On the 19th there was a small French attack, but it was repulsed with no casualties.

Ten white prisoners were taken; all of them being deceived by the French officers who told them to expect light resistance when actually they fell into a trap, facing more than 100 Thai machine-guns at seven to 100 meters range, followed by two tanks. All their friends were killed.

All told of the insecure position of the French and predicted a total defeat.

Lamotte Picquet Undamaged

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UP).—The "United Press" correspondent to-day examined the French cruiser Lamotte Picquet and found it undamaged. It is recalled that the Bangkok authorities claimed the French cruiser had been damaged.

Commander Berenger who directed the battle paid tribute to the courage of the Thais, but added that the Thais would probably not want another battle after the loss of three of their best ships.

He said: "The Thais acted so well that I am inclined to believe foreign instructors took part in the operations."

HONGKONG SHIP IN SAIGON

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UP).—The British steamer Lyceum arrived here from Hongkong to-day and is returning to Hongkong soon.

This is the first British ship to arrive in Saigon since the mutual embargoes were imposed.

The five claims which Mrs. Blair made against the defendants were as follows:
(a) for a declaration that Regulation No. 3 of Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, so far as it applies to British subjects resident in the Colony, is ultra vires, void and of no effect;
(b) alternatively, a declaration that the defendants have no power under Regulation No. 6 (b) of the said Regulations to compel the plaintiff to leave the Colony against her will;
(c) an injunction to restrain the defendants or any police officer authorised by the first defendant from taking action against the plaintiff under the said regulations;
(d) such further or other relief as shall be just; and
(e) costs.

Hon. Mr. Leo d'Almada, Jnr, instructed by Mr E. Davidson, of Hastings and Co., appeared for plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr H. C. Macnamara, instructed by Mr E. W. Davies, Crown Solicitor.

H.K.-Calcutta Air Service

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (Domei).—In order to negotiate for the service between Hongkong and Calcutta, representatives of the China National Aviation Corporation arrived at Calcutta by aeroplane, according to a report reaching here. The report said that they are going to Delhi for negotiations.

First Trial Flight

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Leaving Chungking at 3 p.m. on Saturday, a Chinese National Aviation Corporation machine has completed the first trial flight to India, arriving at Delhi this evening.

It reached Calcutta yesterday evening via Lashio, and Chittagong.

It is understood that negotiations for the establishment of a regular service between Calcutta and Hongkong are being conducted by the Corporation.

If the service is established, passengers from Calcutta will reach Hongkong or Chungking in one day.

New Councillor

CHUNGKING, Jan. 21 (Central News).

Mr Chen Ding-sai, lawyer, will be made Chinese Councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council to succeed Mr Eugene Ye-bing Kiang, who has resigned. Mr Kiang is now in Chungking.

More Prizes For The Bomber Fund Raffle

The Prize List in the Monster War Fund Raffle was further increased yesterday afternoon by the addition of the following valuable gifts:

- One Frigidaire, five cubic feet capacity—value \$960 (Dodwell & Co., Ltd.).
- New Morrison Mini-Grand Piano and Bench, value \$650 (donated by the Tsang Fook Piano Company).
- One S. K. W. Moffatt Electric Cooking Range with a set of cooking utensils, value \$380 (donated by The Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd.).
- One Imperial Portable Typewriter, Model "T", value \$225 (donated by Messrs. Reiss, Bradley & Co., Ltd.).
- One case of Pommery & Co. Champagne Extra Sec. quarts (donated by Messrs. Reiss, Bradley & Co., Ltd.).

The Judgment In Full

The Plaintiff, a British woman domiciled in Hongkong, by her writ claims against the defendants, who are respectively the Commissioner of Police and a Commissioner of the Police Force, the following declarations:

(1) That Regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, so far as it applies to British subjects resident in the Colony is ultra vires, void and of no effect; and (2) That the defendants have no power under Regulation 6 (b) of the said Regulations to compel the plaintiff to leave the Colony against her will. She also claims an injunction.

The writ bears date December 13, 1940, and on the plaintiff's application in Chambers that day for an interim injunction it was agreed that the hearing and determination of that application should be treated as the trial of the action. There are therefore no pleadings, but the parties have agreed that for present purposes the defence be regarded as a general traverse and the plaintiff be put to the proof of all material allegations.

Emergency Powers Act

The Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, which was passed by the Imperial Parliament on August 24, 1939, was extended to the Colony by Order of His Majesty in Council dated 25th August, 1939. Section 1 (1) of that Act, making the necessary modifications prescribed by the Order in Council reads:

"I. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Governor may make such Regulations (in this Act referred to as "Defence Regulations") as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the territory, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged, and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

On November 19, 1940, the Governor under the foregoing powers made Regulations entitled the "Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, which contain, inter alia, the following provisions:

"II. (1) In these Regulations (a) "competent authority" means the Commissioner of Police.

III. (1) No person, whether a British subject or not, coming as a passenger by sea or air from a place outside this Colony shall disembark in this Colony unless (b) he has first obtained on such passport, travel document, certificate, permit or pass the written indorsements of the competent authority permitting him to enter this Colony.

V. In making or declining to make any indorsement for which provision is made by these regulations, the competent authority shall act in accordance with the general or special instructions of the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary may revoke or vary any decision of the competent authority.

VI. If any person fails to comply with any condition imposed under regulation 3 he shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of that regulation and, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him under regulation 6 of the Defence Regulations, 1940, as applied by these regulations (b) he may, in the discretion of the

competent authority, be detained in police custody until an opportunity occurs of returning him to his port of embarkation or to the country of which he is a national or of sending him to his destination.

Plaintiff's Allegation

The plaintiff, in an affidavit filed on December 13, 1940, the allegations of fact in which are uncontradicted, says:

Paragraph 3. On July 2, last I left Hongkong for reasons of health and proceeded to Manila. I would have gone sooner had I been well enough but I was not fit to travel until that date. My departure was therefore not connected with the recent evacuation of women and children.

Par. 5. In November I decided to return to the Colony without my husband's knowledge as my health in Manila was still unsatisfactory and my private affairs required urgent attention, and I obtained a passage on the s.s. "Tijitjengka" to Amoy via Hongkong. I did this because the steamship company would not give me a passage unless I paid the fare to Amoy.

Par. 6. The vessel sailed on November 19 and therefore I knew nothing whatever of the regulations published on that date in Hongkong. I had a British passport.

Par. 7. On arrival in Hongkong the Police at first refused me permission to land but ultimately I was allowed to land and was taken to the Immigration Office where I was told I must proceed on Sunday, November 24.

Par. 8. However, on the Saturday I went with my husband to the Immigration Office and succeeded in getting permission to stop over until November 30 on furnishing a bond for \$300.

Par. 10. I did not sail on November 30 and on the 11th December I received the following letter from the Colonial Secretary:

"Madam, I am directed to invite your attention to your failure to comply with the conditions attached to your recent entry into the Colony from Manila. As you know, this condition was that you should leave the Colony by the 30th November last, and you and your husband entered into a bond to secure the performance of that condition."

"As you are still in the Colony and have therefore not complied with the condition above referred to I am to point out that you have thereby contravened the provisions of regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, published as Government Notification No. 1268 in the Gazette Extraordinary of November 19, 1940."

I am now to inform you that enquiry is being made as to when shipping accommodation will be first available to enable you to leave for Manila, and that the Police will be directed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6 (b) to take you into custody shortly before the ship sails and to arrange for your departure on it."

I trust that it will be clearly understood that the action referred to above is not to be taken as a mere threat but that you will give this matter your most serious attention."

TURN to Page 2, Column One

GALLANT MALTA HOLDS OUT



Gallant Malta replied to the week-end Nazi aerial blitzkrieg by bringing down no less than 23 dive-bombers with the loss of only three planes. The top picture shows the biggest Nazi objective, Valetta's famous harbour, and the smaller picture illustrates the strategic position of the important British naval base.

Magnificent Morale Of Malta

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—The firmness of the people of Malta in the face of repeated attacks is shown by a telegram sent by the Governor (Lieut. General W. G. S. Dobbie) to the Colonial Secretary (Lord Lloyd). It reads: "Malta has taken a very heavy toll of the enemy in the recent attacks. The spirit of the people of Malta is as strong as ever."

Day of Rest

MALTA, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A total of 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed at Malta on Sunday, it is now officially announced. This made the total enemy losses in three days 37 destroyed for certain, five probably destroyed and nine damaged.

FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED

Matsuoka Tells Tokyo Diet

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Japan's intimate relationship with the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China and her interest in the dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, were asserted by the Foreign Minister, Mr Matsuoka, speaking at the re-opening of the Diet to-day.

Mr Matsuoka gave a review of the whole of Japan's foreign policy in the course of which he expressed the country's determination to go forward in stabilising the Far East.

Referring to the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China, Mr Matsuoka said that the situation which had hitherto thwarted the development of the natural relationship between Japan and these countries must be thoroughly remedied and good-neighbourly relations must be secured.

The negotiations with Indo-China were proceeding in a friendly atmosphere in Tokyo on the basis of the notes exchanged in August.

Can't Be Indifferent

With regard to the dispute between Indo-China and Thailand, a national movement was stirring the Thai people for the recovery of lost territories. Japan as the leader in East Asia, could not afford to remain indifferent to such a dispute which he hoped would be settled at the earliest opportunity.

Denouncing the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China, Mr Matsuoka referred to the British and American loans to China and said that it was problematical what assistance Britain and America could actually afford China in the present international situation.

Referring to the Axis, he said that Japan's relations with Germany and Italy were becoming closer politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

Speeding Up Dock Traffic At Home

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A scheme for the more efficient discharge of ships and lessening of delays at docks is expected to be announced in the House of Commons by Mr Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, when he speaks in the Manpower and Production debate on plans for dealing with labour problems at docks.

The scheme will enable the Minister to meet the criticisms of delays and congestion of vital goods without resort to compulsory powers which will be used only as a last resort.

DOG FIGHT OVER ATHENS

R.A.F. DAMAGE BOMBERS

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—British fighters engaged the Italian planes that raided Plages (port of Athens) to-day, shooting one bomber down into the sea and damaging another, states a British communique.

A British plane crashed on landing and burst into flames.

Roosevelt's Representative

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Colonel William Donovan, President Roosevelt's personal representative, arrived at Sofia to-day. He has been to Athens and seen the fighting in Albania and British troops in action in North Africa.

Prelude To Diet Meet Is Promise To Obey

Special to the "Telegraph"

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Domei).—On the eve of the re-opening of the first Partyless Diet session, Lower House members forming the Parliamentary Club, sole unofficial group in the Lower House, met in a rally at 1 p.m. in the Diet building and issued a manifesto pledging self-disciplined efforts for supporting the Imperial cause through the Diet.

The manifesto voices deep appreciation of the "matchless" achievements of the Imperial forces in the three and a half years since the outbreak of the China campaign.

"With the conclusion of the three-Power alliance the bases of Japan's foreign policy have been set. However, the hostile attitude of Britain and the United States has increased recently and East Asia is threatened with an imminent crisis under the prevailing conditions," the manifesto declares.

Pointing out that Japan now is confronted with the most difficult

situation in her history involving the prosperity of decline of the Empire, the manifesto states: "It is indeed the time when we should exert our utmost and offer ourselves for service to the State."

World Peace Goal

World peace is the goal of Japan's national policy, the manifesto says, urging rejection of any Powers who, without being able to realise Japan's policy, attempt to hamper the common prosperity of East Asia. The manifesto stresses the necessity of perfecting a highly organised

TURN to Back Page, Column 5

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Evacuation Test Case

FROM PAGE ONE

The plaintiff took out her writ two days later.

Counsel's Arguments

Mr. d'Almeida's argument for the plaintiff falls conveniently under two heads:—

I. So radical, so drastic an invasion of the liberties of the subject cannot be justified unless the statute by virtue of which action purports to be taken authorises such invasion in the clearest and most unequivocal terms. No such regulation has been made in England, and the considered view of the British government as expressed by the Lord Chancellor when discussing a comparatively minor encroachment on the liberty of the subject, is that it would be improper to make any such invasion except by statute. If the regulations have any validity they must be limited in their application to persons temporarily resident in Hongkong, and cannot apply to persons domiciled here, who, as Hongkong is their home, are part of the "realm" the protection of which is the declared object of the Act. The courts are ever rightly jealous of the liberty of the subject, and will construe every statute, and, a fortiori, subsidiary legislation in favour of liberty; and—

II. The regulations complained of cannot on any reasonable construction be held to be reasonable, necessary for any of the purposes for which under the Act Defence Regulations may be made.

Authority Quoted

Mr. d'Almeida has referred me to the well known passage in Blackstone's Commentaries which is found at page 133 of Volume I of Kerr's edition of 1857:

"A natural and regular consequence of this personal liberty is that every Englishman may claim a right to abide in his own country so long as he pleases, and not to be driven from it except by the sentence of the law. The Sovereign in deed, by his royal prerogative, may issue out his writs of exco. regno, and prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. This may be necessary for the public service and safeguard of the Commonwealth. But no power on earth, except the authority of Parliament, can send any subject of England out of the land against his will: no, not even a criminal, for exile and transportation are punishments unknown to the Common Law. To this purpose the Great Charter declares that no freeman shall be banished unless by the judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. The law is in this respect so benignly and liberally construed for the benefit of the subject that, though within the realm the Sovereign may command the attendance and service of all his liegemen yet he cannot send any man out of the realm except upon the public service; excepting soldiers and sailors the nature of whose employment necessarily implies an exception. He cannot even constitute a man Lord Deputy or Lieutenant of Ireland against his will, nor make him a foreign Ambassador, for this might in reality be no more than an honourable exile."

Interesting Authority

The authority relied on for that statement of the law is part II of Sir Edward Coke's Institutes of the Laws of England where on page 47 the early authorities are collected. In view of Government's avowed intention to send the plaintiff not to a part of His Majesty's Dominion but to a foreign country, one of these authorities is interesting.

"Sir Richard Penbrugh's case (Rol. 44 E. 3) who was warden of the Cinque Ports, and held several offices, annuities and lands granted him for life and in fee by the King under the Great Seal, pro servitio impenso et impendendo, the King commanded Sir Richard to serve him in Ireland, as his Deputy there, which he absolutely refused, whereupon the King by advice of his Council seized all things granted to him pro servitio impendendo (in respect upon that clause) but he was not upon that resolution committed to prison as by that record it appeareth; and the reason was because his refusal was lawful and if the refusal was lawful to serve in Ireland, parcel of the King's Dominions, a fortiori, a refusal is lawful to serve in any foreign country."

The Answer

The answer to this contention is given succinctly in the judgment of Darling J. as he then was, in Chester v. Bateson (1920) 1 K.B. 820 at 832. "Mr. Langdon has contended that this regulation violates Magna Carta, where the King declares: 'To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay right or justice.' I could not hold the regulations to be bad on that ground were there sufficient authority given by a statute of the realm to those by whom the regulation was made. Magna Carta has not remained untouched; and like every other law of England it is not condemned

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUTYABLE COMMODITIES ORDINANCE

The attention of all persons or firms holding stocks of Hydrocarbon Oils of any type in the Colony is drawn to Government Notification No. 64 published under the Public Revenue Protection Ordinance on January 16th, 1941.

The effect of this order is that any stocks held in the Colony become liable to duty and holders of such stocks in amounts exceeding 1,000 gallons are requested to report the existence of these stocks to me within 7 days.

E. W. HAMILTON,
Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

18th January, 1941.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:—

South China Morning Post

China and Macao
16 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign

25 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao
14 cents per copy

10 cents Saturdays

British and Foreign

20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturdays.

to that immunity from development or improvement which was attributed to the laws of the Medes and Persians."

The authority for Mr. d'Almeida's submission that the considered opinion of the British Government is that any serious invasion of the liberty of the subject should be achieved by Act of Parliament and not by Defence Regulations is to be found in the issue of the Solicitors' Journal for 3rd August, 1940: (84 Sol. J. 357).

"Replying to the debate the Lord Chancellor observed that, strictly speaking, there was no need for the Government to introduce the Bill, because they could do the whole thing by Orders in Council under the Defence Regulations, but the Government took the view that, as they were dealing with the rights and liberties of ordinary citizens, it would be a monstrous thing to use that power without bringing it before the attention of Parliament."

Differs Radically

On this citation I would only say that the considered opinion of His Majesty's Government on the question then before the House of Lords appears to differ radically and irreconcilably from the opinion that Government held at that time about evacuation in Hongkong, as the affidavit of Mr. N. L. Smith shows, but that is a matter for the consideration of the Executive Government of the Colony, and cannot have any bearing on the conclusions to which a court of justice may come. It is interesting too to note that Lord Simon had no doubt in his own mind about the competence of a Defence Regulation to achieve the same end as the statute the House was then debating.

As to what is the proper construction to be placed on such legislative enactments as the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939 and the Defence Regulations the position is I think clear. In re Boller 1915 1 K.B. 21, Scrutton J. (as he then was) said: "It is of course quite competent to Parliament to deprive any subject of the King of any right either absolutely or in part. But the language of any such statute should be jealously watched by the courts and should not be extended beyond its clear meaning unless clear words are used to justify such extension." And in ex parte Zadig R. v. Halliday, (1917) A.C. 269 Lord Atkinson in his speech at page 274 said "For myself I must say that I never could appreciate the contention that statutes invading the liberty of the subject should be construed after one manner and statutes not invading it after another; that certain words should in the first class have a meaning put upon them different from what the same words would have put upon them when used in the second. I think the tribunal whose duty it is to interpret a statute of the one class or the other should endeavour to find out what, according to the well-known rules and principles of construction, the statute means, and if the meaning be clear to apply it in that sense. Should the statute be ambiguous, equally susceptible of two meanings, one leading to an invasion of the liberty of the subject and the other not, it may well be that the latter should be preferred on the ground of the presumed intention of the legislature not to interfere with it. That is a wholly different matter."

The Second Point

Mr. d'Almeida's second point necessarily involves a close examination of the authorities. It is not surprising that in such a matter direct authority is not available. Mr. Street in his recent work on the Doctrine of Ultra Vires writes at page 445 "It

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Inland Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
1	441	Island Road, near Stanley.	N. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, W. 100 feet.	40,000	\$120	\$4,500

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Castle Peak, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
2	442	Castle Peak.	N. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, W. 100 feet.	40,000	\$120	\$4,500

will be presumed that a statute is intended to be not only constitutional but reasonable. Statutes must be interpreted so as not to lead to absurdity. An Ordinance providing that persons convicted outside a Colony could be banished if they entered the Colony could not mean that persons domiciled in the Colony, and convicted when temporarily outside it, could be banished from their homes (Venter v. R. 1907 T. S. 910), and a penalty prescribed for entering the Colony without a pass cannot be meant to apply to an inhabitant of the Colony who received a travelling licence to find a home elsewhere but is obliged to return. (R. v. Zibi 1928 E.D.L. 240).

"Interesting and opposite as these cases at first sight seem to be I am unable in the absence of reports of the cases and the text of the statutes there under consideration, to invoke them in aid of Mr. d'Almeida's submission, that regulation 3 cannot apply to persons domiciled in Hongkong but at most only to transients and immigrants."

Two Examples

Two reported cases are to me of particular interest in considering the present case as both of them concern Orders of

TURN to Page 7, Column One



G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Castle Peak, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Ann. Rent	Upset Price
3	443	Castle Peak.	N. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, W. 100 feet.	40,000	\$120	\$4,500

CONVOYS ESCORTED BY PLANES

(BY "REUTERS" AIR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Jan. 20. — The R.A.F. Coastal Command is straining every nerve to assist the Navy to upset Axis plans for reducing the scale of American aid to Britain and, at the crucial moment, launching any surprise invasion.

The magnitude of the task and pointers to success in its execution were outlined by a senior R.A.F. officer to-day.

Night Attacks

An aerial escort is being provided for many convoys through the north-western approaches to Britain. U-boat commanders have adopted the technique of attacking Atlantic shipping in these approaches by night instead of day because they dislike the protecting aircraft. Methods of locating and pouncing on submarines by night as well as day are being developed.

New long-range fighters will be coming into service to tackle the long-range bombers which are harassing Allied shipping. So vigilant are the Coastal Command reconnaissance aircraft all the way from Norway to the south of France that it is calculated that these "eyes" of the R.A.F. will give due notice of the last stage of preparation for an invasion anywhere along the occupied-European coastline. Invasion barges are still there and while they are unlikely to sail in the present weather, a watch is being kept for any sign of a move.

4,700 Escorts

From the outbreak of war to the middle of this month, air escort was provided for 4,700 convoys. Submarines were sighted on 260 occasions. Approximately 166 attacks were made on them. The number of "kills" is not revealed.

In the last few months, approximately 50,000 tons of enemy shipping were destroyed by aerial torpedo attack alone.

Scores of mine-laying flights have been made to estuaries in enemy-occupied territory, for which "remarkable successes" are claimed.

Recently Coastal Command bombers have concentrated on German and Italian submarine bases in Occupied France.

MONSTER WAR FUND RAFFLE

Donors of Prizes are requested to hold them until won, when the Hongkong War Effort Committee will issue orders for collection to the winners.



The Sunbeam-Talbot ten horse-power Sports Car which has been donated to the Bomber Fund by Messrs Gilman & Co. Ltd. The value of the car is \$5,950, and it is to be raffled by the Hongkong War Effort Committee. Many other valuable prizes are being offered which will make the raffle one of the biggest ever held in the Far East. All work is being done voluntarily so that every dollar received from the sale of tickets will go towards the purchase of bombers.

Japanese Dive Bomb Train In Kiangsi Province

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Reuter).—Japanese naval aircraft yesterday morning blew up a freight train west of Kiangsi province, it was announced here.

The Japanese dive-bombers on the train, blowing up several cars as well as destroying railway tracks and warehouses near the town.

Ship Sends Out An S.O.S.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". MANILA, Jan. 21 (UP).—The Globe Wireless has intercepted a distress message from the steamer Agsias (Hellas) in longitude 151 east, latitude 29.20 north. The ship said she had encountered bad weather, had been damaged, was partly flooded and with broken helm.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE MOVEMENTS IRREGULAR

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, business was slow with price movements irregular. Tea shares, however, continued to meet good buying and building shares and heavy industries were supported. On the contrary, some recent popular industrials met profit-taking. Twin Eagles were the best feature of a quiet oil market. Diamond shares were firm on good American demand for gems and stones but Kafir was rather dull. Wall Street was steady.

Italian Prisoners In Indian Inland Camps

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Four hundred officers were included in the second contingent of 4,000 Italian prisoners who arrived from the Western Desert to-day and were sent to inland camps.

One Italian officer paid tribute to the British mechanised forces, saying that Italian anti-tank guns were useless against the British tanks, and most of the prisoners had had no more than three days of fighting.

Libyan Bad Weather

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Weather conditions in eastern Libya yesterday restricted air operations considerably, but R.A.F. aircraft carried out a number of reconnaissance and fighter patrols in the forward area, it was announced in a communiqué from R.A.F. headquarters in the Middle East.

In Albania

In Albania, a successful raid was made on Berat, where high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on military concentrations and motor transport.

Buildings in the east of the town were also hit, several fires being started.

Kenya-Abyssinia

NAIROBI, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—South African troops have captured prisoners in the El Yibo area north of Dukana on the Kenya-Abyssinia front, according to an official communiqué issued here.

Italian Towns Bombed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UP).—R.A.F. bombers, raiding Berat and Catania last Sunday, dropped high explosive bombs and incendiaries on concentrations of military transports, and several fires were started. Other

Polish Submarine Is Replaced In Britain

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A new submarine named Sokol to replace the famous Polish submarine Orzel has been launched "somewhere in the north."

General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, taking it over, advised Polish sailors to emulate the virtues of the British sailor.

The Orzel escaped from Gdynia and reached Britain after a month of hair-breadth escapes. She was later "presumed lost."

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papers referred to above.

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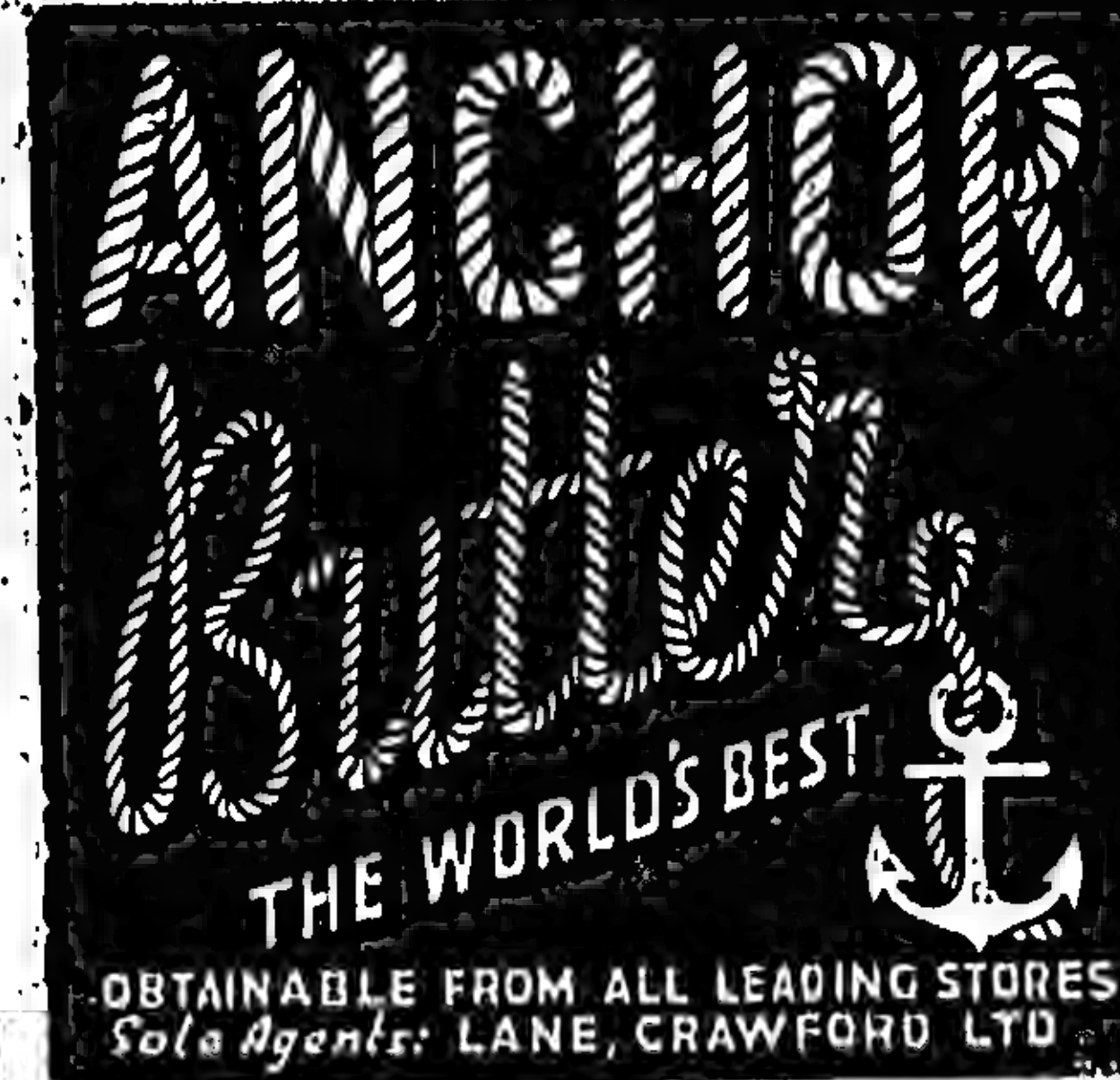
To meet this condition, Williams has now developed GLIDER—a special cream for daily shavers. With no soap base, it's a complete departure from ordinary shave creams. No brush. No lather. No sticky or greasy.

A superabundance of moisture is contained in this rich cream. It won't dry on your face. Applied with the fingers, it quickly softens each whisker. A protective layer is formed over which your razor glides. Off comes each hair at the base without scraping. Like a cold cream, Glider helps keep your skin smooth all day. Glider is the result of nearly 100 years' experience in making fine shaving preparations.

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DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



WOMEN AND THE WAR



FELLING TREES is thirsty work. That is why these girls, carrying their cups, speed up when the tea bell rings. They are Women's Land Army recruits helping to clear woodland in Suffolk.



GIRLS EMPLOYED in a Newcastle armaments factory have formed their own concert party and are giving shows for the entertainment of troops stationed in the North-East. Here are some of the girls, aided by soldiers, preparing for an evening performance.

Crossword Puzzle

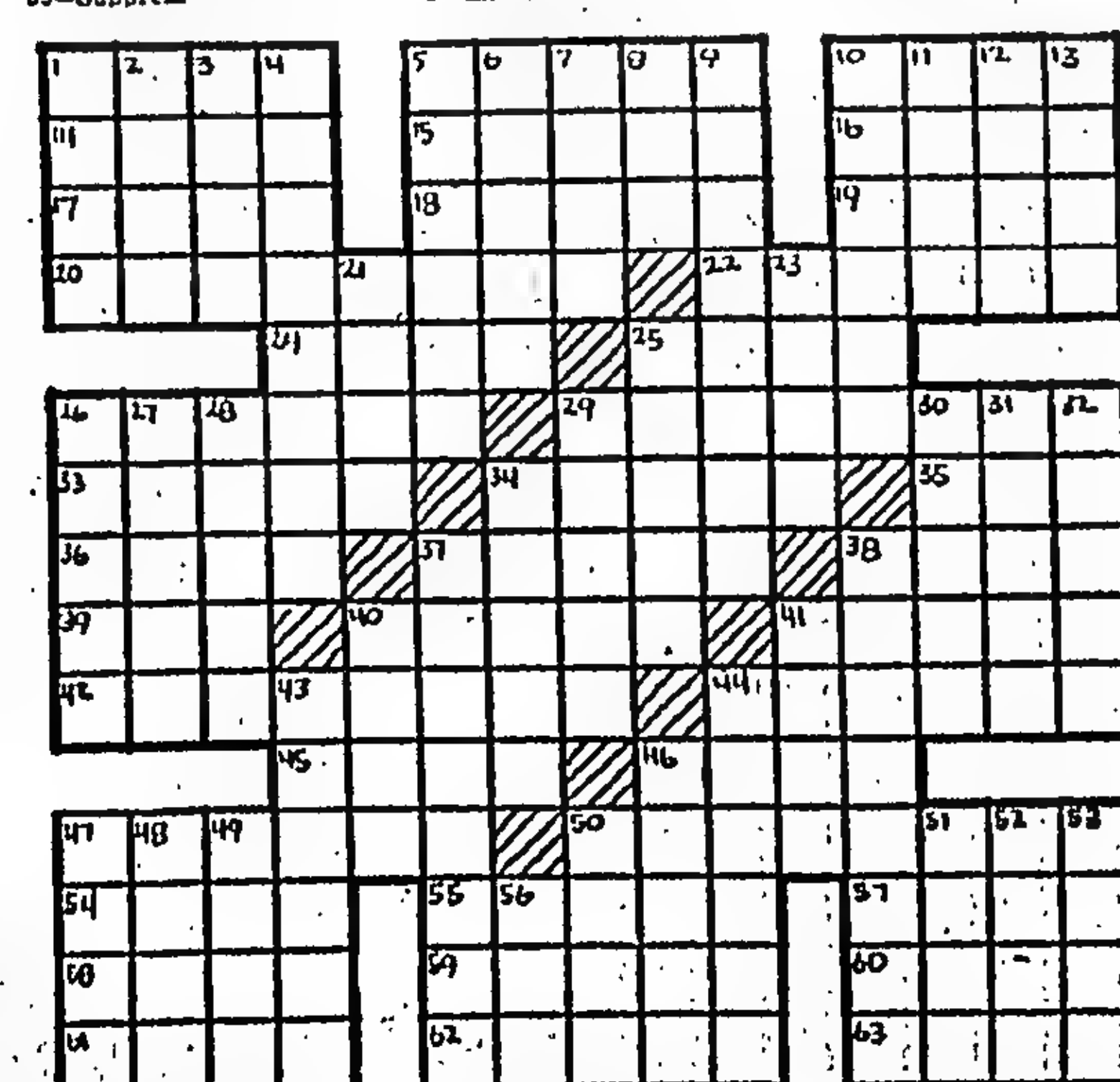
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1-Carry (slang)
- 2-Immune coverings from
- 3-Place of social movement
- 4-Man-like animals
- 5-Entry
- 6-Place with conviction
- 7-Military meal
- 8-More fine
- 9-Measure of paper quantity
- 10-Home
- 11-Exchanges money for goods
- 12-Loud cry
- 13-Perform
- 14-Change
- 15-Excluded
- 16-Bold (nautical)
- 17-Commonplace
- 18-Human race
- 19-Cause expenditure of
- 20-Heal of burden of
- 21-Dispatch
- 22-Place out
- 23-Twenty-one over seven
- 24-Turn slightly
- 25-Terms of court
- 26-Throbbles
- 27-Kill spirits
- 28-Way
- 29-In unconscious state
- 30-One who experiences
- 31-Volcanic scoria
- 32-Suppress

DOWN

- 1-Domesticated
- 2-Unfasten
- 3-Urticaria
- 4-Quote for argument
- 5-Corn bread
- 6-Addition to legislation
- 7-Live bill
- 8-Child's name
- 9-Overlives
- 10-Origin of plant (pl.)
- 11-Without elasticity
- 12-Italian volcano
- 13-Peruse
- 14-Falseness
- 15-Who makes attempts
- 16-Immature
- 17-Ring quaveringly
- 18-Suffix of nature of
- 19-Parting to particular
- 20-Pet
- 21-Taking chamber
- 22-Unanimous
- 23-Weapon
- 24-More home
- 25-Take skin from
- 26-Recipient of suit
- 27-Competitions
- 28-Call forth
- 29-Decorative vessels
- 30-Cripples
- 31-Torture
- 32-Common disease of
- 33-Terminated
- 34-Whorehouse
- 35-Those who make cutting strokes
- 36-Caused to keep
- 37-Growth dimension
- 38-Certain
- 39-Instruments
- 40-Document
- 41-Yielded
- 42-Wipers
- 43-Wild yellow plum
- 44-Stage
- 45-Are carried
- 46-Like and fell of
- 47-Bean
- 48-Italian volcano
- 49-Peruse
- 50-Falseness



Established during the civil war which followed the Revolution in 1917, the "Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution of the Soviets" became a powerful organ of suppression and terrorism. Then it was merged with the dreaded OGPU. Recent use of the original name inspires speculation as to whether the Russians are now reviving.

THE CHEKA

IN a recent editorial article, "Pravda," the well-known Russian newspaper, emphasised the importance of strengthening the Red Army and the Cheka.

The use after long desuetude of the word "Cheka" has caused some speculation among foreign observers in Moscow. They are wondering whether this means that there is to be a reversion to the primitive methods of police terrorism practised before the Cheka was merged into the more familiar OGPU.

It is rare nowadays to hear a Russian mention the Cheka, even in the historical sense. The word is not approved in polite Soviet society; and "Pravda" would certainly not have described "our socialist intelligence" by that dreaded name without instruction or authorisation from above.

What, if any, is the difference between the original Cheka and the OGPU or between the OGPU and Narkomvudel, the third stage of this important "revolutionary organ"? It is difficult in the world outside Russia to make precise distinctions between these three State instruments. But the original Cheka was undoubtedly the crudest and in its operation the least discriminating.

It was established during the civil war which followed the Revolution in 1917, when 12 foreign armies joined with the "White" Russian armies in a vain attempt to break the young Soviet Republic. Lenin, following the example of Robespierre, set it up in order to suppress counter-revolutionary intrigues; and he appointed as its chief Felix Dzerzhinsky, a highly educated and austere but fanatical Pole, who killed (like St Just) "without passion" in the profound conviction that he was thereby saving the soul of Russia and ensuring the happiness of future generations.

In 1918 the Cheka—a word which is composed of the Russian initials of the "Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution"—put to death after secret trial or without trial 6,300 persons in the central provinces alone; and in the following year, according to most estimates, at least 50,000. It was a purely terroristic organisation—more efficient than the Tsar's secret police, the Okhrana—and was justly feared by Russians of every class and condition.

When the civil war came to an end in 1922, the Cheka was

reconstituted as the OGPU, better known among the Soviets as the G.P.U., which are the initials of the "United State Political Police." The OGPU, first under Dzerzhinsky and upon his death under Menzhinsky, and later still under the notorious Yagoda, wielded immense power over the lives of all Russians in Europe and Asia alike. Indeed, its power became so formidable that it is said Stalin himself, as well as many of his chief associates, regarded it with anxiety, if not with awe.

Besides enjoying supreme judicial authority to arrest secretly and punish secretly any Soviet citizen, the OGPU maintained a large and well-disciplined army, including the Frontier Guards and Railway Guards; it accumulated great wealth; and it had its spies everywhere, even in the Red Army and in the Kremlin itself.

It was after many months of patient investigation by OGPU spies that the Metro-Vickers engineers were arrested and brought to trial in 1933. I attended that trial and in the course of my stay in Russia learnt a great deal about the inner working of OGPU.

The Soviet authorities, I was afterwards informed, ac-

safeguard the Republic in its most difficult period. But now the Republic was so well established that plans were ready for dissolving the OGPU and putting in its place an instrument more nearly resembling the British system of police control.

He was referring, I have no doubt, to the proposed reorganisation of the OGPU into Narkomvudel—or Commissariat of the Interior—which occurred in the summer of 1934.

This change was heralded in the Soviet Press as a great event in the development of the "naked sword of the Bolshevik Dictatorship." It is to be doubted, however, whether the Russian masses endorsed in their hearts "Pravda's" ecstatic declaration that with the passing of the OGPU went a name which "tens of millions of workers and peasants learnt to love." But under another official name the OGPU continued to function as before.

Though its judicial powers were transferred by decree to the regular judicial bodies, including the right to inflict the death penalty without trial, the decree was honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

I believe that, as Radek had said, the original intention was to make a radical change. But after the murder of his friend Kirov, and the subsequent revelation of widespread plots against the Kremlin, Stalin decided that the moment was highly inopportune.

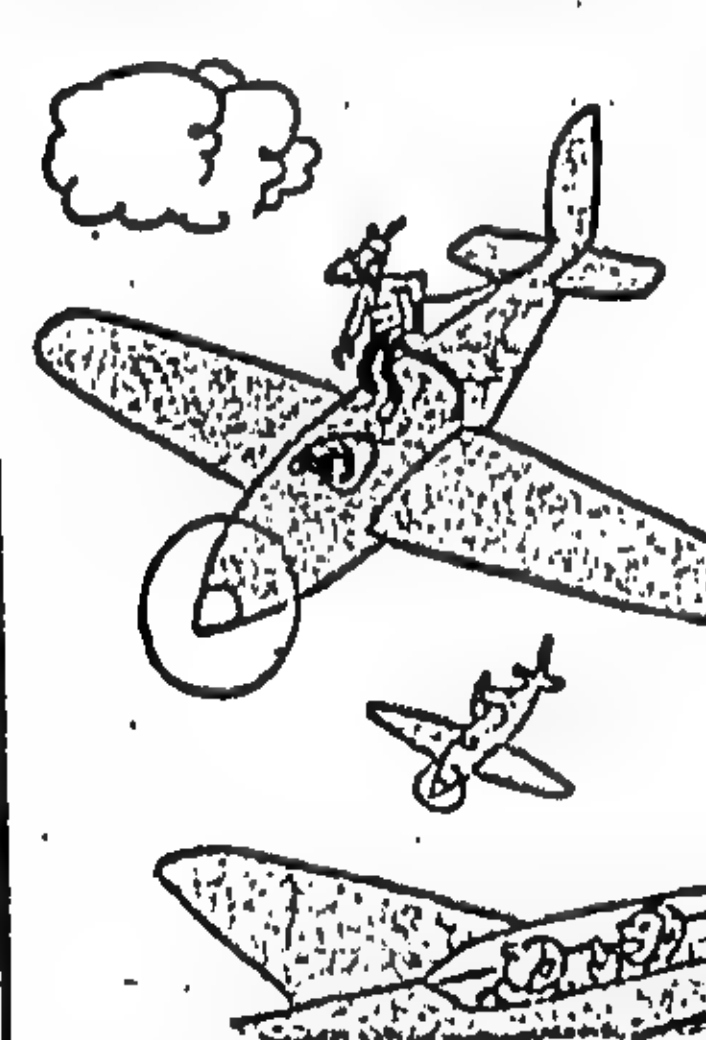
When it was found that Yagoda himself and many other leading officials of the OGPU were involved in these plots, what Stalin did was not to destroy the OGPU but to purge it and make it completely subservient to his personal authority.

That, I think, is the position to-day. The Army chiefs are now much stronger than the chiefs of the OGPU; and it is through the pressure of the Army, after the unfortunate experience of dual control in the Finnish campaign, that Stalin has removed police officials from the control of military units and has made military discipline undisputed.

If there is any intention to resort to the direct methods of the nearly forgotten Cheka, such a return will be due in all probability to the fact that Stalin contemplates (with reluctance) the possibility of a large-scale war and desires therefore to tighten up his internal police system and convert it into the Russian expression of a form of martial law. This will not imply any weakening in the military direction of the military situation. On the contrary, the likelihood is that the Soviet High Command would be largely responsible for any such change.

A. J. CUMMINGS

POCKET CARTOON



knowledge of the "fairness" of my reports of the trial in comparison with the grotesque distortions of the facts that appeared in most of the European Press; but they were angered by my articles disclosing and denouncing the methods of their secret police system.

Before I left Russia I had talks with many Soviet politicians, including Radek, then editor of "Izvestia," and in high favour with Stalin. Radek asked me at the time if there was any way in which a better understanding could be reached between Russia and Britain.

My reply was that British democratic opinion would be favourably impressed if terrorism was eliminated from the Soviet administrative regime. The Cheka and the OGPU, Radek said, had been absolutely necessary in order to

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Sakura Maru (starts from Kobe)	Saturday	25th Jan.	
NEW YORK via Japan & Panama			
Nozima Maru	Thursday	30th Jan.	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila			
Suwa Maru	Wednesday	20th Jan.	
HAIPHONG, SAIGON & MADRAS			
Tottori Maru	Wednesday	22nd Jan.	
(Cargo accepted for Haiphong & Saigon)			
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo			
Haruna Maru	Tuesday	28th Jan.	
Toyama Maru	Tuesday	11th Feb.	
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore			
Toba Maru	Tuesday	28th Jan.	
Kobe & YOKOHAMA			
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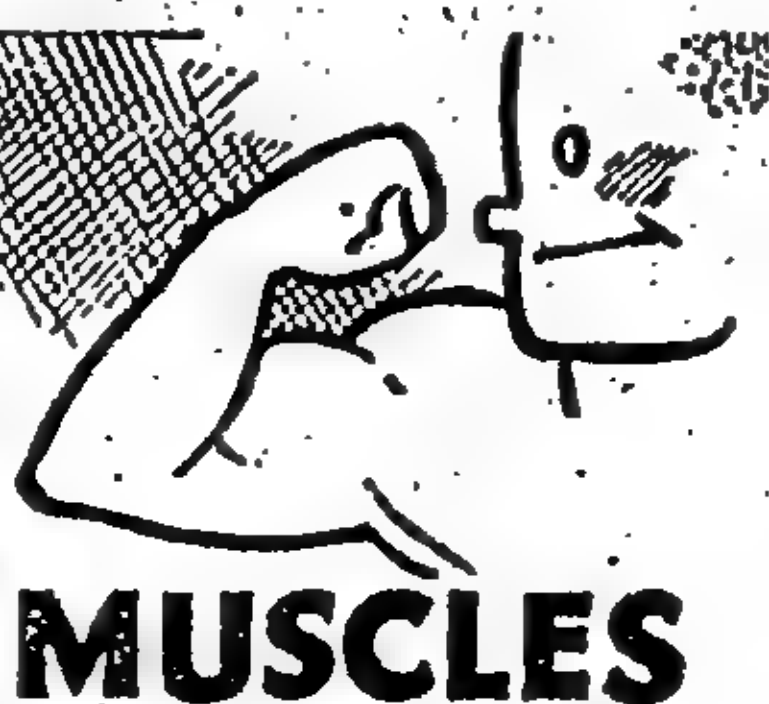
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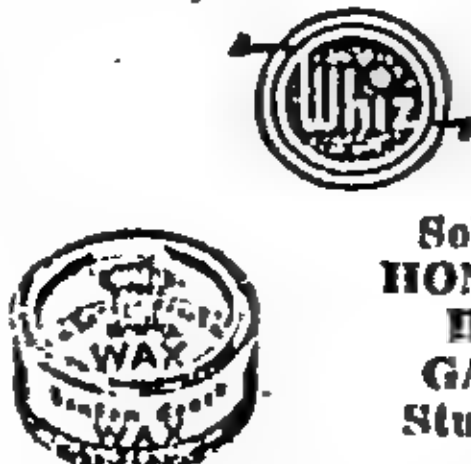
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. W. E. Peers wishes to thank all her friends for their kind wishes, telephone messages, letters and flowers. She is at present unable to write personally, but would like everyone to know she greatly appreciates their kindness and is hoping for better news.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Tuesday, January 21, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 28015

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NOMURA'S MISSION

ADMIRAL Nomura is starting for America to take up the most important position in the Japanese Government, next to that of the Premier and Foreign Minister. As Ambassador to the United States he actually represents the last hope of arresting from their steady decline into the abyss of war the relations between the two countries. It cannot be said that much hope is placed on the prospects of the Admiral achieving success in this sphere, especially in view of the fact that the greatly heightened feeling of the United States in favour of aid for Britain has not led to any easing of precautions in the Pacific.

Japan is largely to blame for thus linking the destinies of the east and west. If she had not cast in her lot with the Axis Powers, flaunting her friendship with the European aggressor nations in the face of China, Britain and America, and seeking to tie up all the issues involved in Europe with her own New Order in Asia, the southward expansion programme would never have gained the spotlight that recent events have given to it.

Forbearance in Indo-China and abstention from the triplicate pact would have done much to restore Japan's name to good favour among the Democracies, especially since she had bogged herself down in the China incident and was not able to prosecute her designs there effectively. It seems that not-headed elements still rule at Tokyo. They are gambling on an all or nothing chance and have conducted a policy that has completely alienated America.

Japan may await the conclusion of an "understanding" between Berlin and Vichy which would give the signal for occupation of lower Indo-China with its consequent threat to Singapore. A small part of her fleet could demonstrate against the Netherlands East Indies while her land and sea forces might attempt to blockade Hongkong, this triple movement serving to divide the concerted antagonism towards her of Holland, America and Britain in the Far East while one or more plums are detached from the shaken tree. China in the meantime remains patching up her defences which can be attacked at a more opportune time, and Russia is bribed by fishing and frontier concessions and Axis threats to refrain from hostilities.

It is because of these open intentions that American statesmen have spoken so plainly of the menace of Japan; it is not, as Japan would have it, American hostility that has provoked the Japanese programme. It seems extraordinary to a common-sense person that Japan is prepared to accept years of more intensive warfare and penury and also to court national disaster for impossible aims—the domination of all Asia and ultimately, the world. Incredible as it seems, the Japanese do envisage these possibilities and they can live in pain and suffering and die attempting to achieve them. That is why words of reason are falling on deaf ears.

Their first Christmas in Australia was spent by Hongkong evacuees amidst nostalgic thoughts of home . . . and many were conscious of the season only for the sake of their children . . . this intimate letter from exile reveals what was uppermost in every mind when the church bells pealed their welcome to 1941.

"NOW we can say we especially for the Scottish will be returning this year," was the one thought in the minds of the Hongkong evacuees when the ferry whistles echoed out across Sydney harbour and the church bells pealed their welcome to 1941.

Thus they welcomed in the New Year with high hopes and a prayer in their hearts. During the holiday season, we clustered around the telegraph offices to send off greetings to Hongkong, and eagerly opened cables received from our loved ones there.

Many of us preferred to remember Christmas only from the religious point of view, and little effort was made to celebrate as we would have done in Hongkong. We attended no boisterous cocktail parties and few of us went out dancing owing to the lack of partners.

★
FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR CHILDREN,
however, many Hongkong women recognised the festive season for, after all, Christmas should be a joyous time for them.

And they really did have a good time this year, especially in the toy departments of the city stores. They found a real, live Father Christmas in every shop who shook hands and presented them each with a gift. They watched a tiny model city in action, had rides on hobby horses, and gazed longingly at the latest in toy trains and baby dolls.

Their mothers, too, enjoyed themselves thoroughly during the Christmas shopping week. True, they were jostled and pushed from counter to counter, but I know they loved every minute of it. Even the shop windows were a delight—the latest in window-dressing in honour of the festive season.

★
THE WARM WEATHER, however, did not fit in with our ideas of Christmas. We felt it strange to be eating turkey and plum pudding in the heat of a summer's afternoon. But to find a threepenny bit in the pudding meant more cash—a threepenny bit meant nothing to us last year when we were handling dollars and cents.

The New Year, however, presented a bigger problem—

shops, its tree-lined streets filled with chattering crowds, without realising that all Sydney does not go home at six and get to bed at ten.

★
SO, IN KING'S CROSS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, many Hongkong evacuees joined in the celebrations with a crowd of 25,000 young people. Wearing coloured paper caps and whirling gaudy balloons, they threw themselves vociferously into a spontaneous street carnival.

Long before the old year ended, this busy junction of five roads was turbulent with a mad, joyous, jostling crowd. The rymakers when, a few minutes before, he played the other a truly happy and joyous night when every noise-pro-

IT'S A SHAME



Housebreaker Hitler cannot think Why Britain leads him such a dance,

As convicts mutter in the clink, "The police don't give a man a chance."

Why doesn't Britain go her way And let the poor dog gnaw his bone?

As all well-meaning burglars say, "The police won't leave a man alone."

Why don't we wink the other eye And let the crook complete his crime? As all the best embezzlers cry,

"It is the poor wot gets the blame."

A. P. HERBERT.
in the "Sunday Graphic."



A kangaroo makes friends with a young evacuee.

A kangaroo makes friends with a young evacuee. King's Cross is a cross-section of the world. It has a—whistles, tin cans, gongs and thousands assembled, but when the whistles started welcoming the new year the silence was immediately broken.

High Hopes and A Prayer

By
Helen Walker Duncan

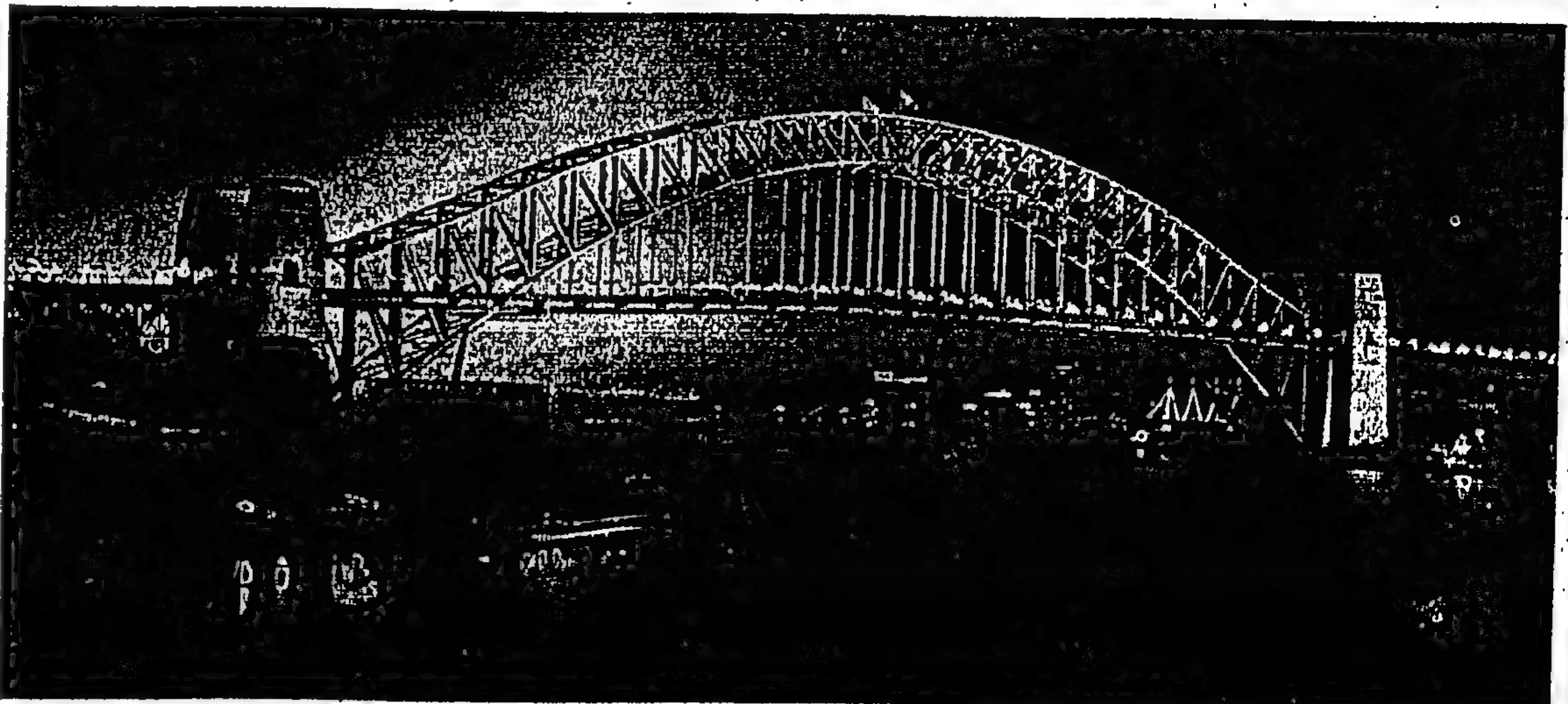
★
SEVERAL OF THE HONGKONG EVACUATES attended watchnight services which were held in city and suburban churches of all denominations. Bondi Beach, where most of the evacuees are now staying, was thronged as hundreds of revellers took their last swim of the old year. At midnight, the Bondi and North Bondi Surf Life Saving Club members staged their annual New Year's procession.

Dozens of evacuees attended midnight cinema shows in town, whilst others stayed at home and listened to the excellent programmes broadcast from all the radio stations.

On New Year's Day, some of the Highland gathering held at the Kyeemagh polo ground; others attended the racing at Randwick and the surf carnival at Curl Curl.

Many of them spent a quiet time in their new homes with their children. On New Year's night, many went to the High-land gathering held at the Kyeemagh polo ground; others attended the racing at Randwick and the surf carnival at Curl Curl.

But despite all this, however, produced a back among our own people. With more sincerity than ever before, we are wishing each other a truly happy and joyous New Year.



Night view of Sydney and the famous bridge.

ROOSEVELT SOUNDS A CLARION CALL TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20 (UP).—PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, IN THE COURSE OF HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO-DAY, WHEN HE BECAME THE FIRST MAN TO ASSUME THE U.S. PRESIDENCY FOR A THIRD TERM, URGED ALL AMERICANS TO PERPETUATE DEMOCRACY "IN THE FACE OF GREAT PERILS NEVER BEFORE ENCOUNTERED."

He challenged the philosophy of men who believe that Democracy is doomed and who believe that "tyranny and slavery will become a surging wave of the future."

"Democracy is not dying," declared President Roosevelt. "We know it, because we have seen it revive—and grow. We know it cannot die because it is built on unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—undertaken and carried through by free expression of a free majority."

"OUR STRONG PURPOSE"

In concluding his speech, President Roosevelt declared: "In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and perpetuate the integrity of Democracy. For this we must muster the spirit of American faith in America. We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans we go forward in the service of our country and by the will of God."

President Roosevelt did not make any specific reference to the conversion of American industry into an arsenal for Democracy as in his declarations of December 19 and January 7; instead the keynote of his address was the defence of the Democratic principle.

Task of The People

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—On each Inauguration Day, the American people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States," declared President Roosevelt in his inaugural address to-day.

He said: "In this day the task of the people is to save that nation and its institutions from disruption and without. To us, there has come a time in the midst of swift happenings to pause for a moment to take stock—to recall what our place in history has been, and to re-discover what we are and what we may be. If we do not, we risk a real peril of inaction."

"The lives of nations are determined not by the count of years but by the lifetime of human spirit. The life of man is three score years and ten, a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live. There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that democracy, as a form of government and a frame of life is limited or measured by a kind of mystical and artificial fate; that for some unexplained reason tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future, and that freedom is an ebbing tide."

Democracy Is Not Dying

"But we Americans know that such is not true. Democracy is not dying. We know it because we have seen it revive—and grow. We know that it cannot die because it is built on the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—undertaken and carried through by a free expression of thought."

"We sense that it is still spreading on every continent—for it is the most humane, the most advanced and in the end the most unconquerable of all forms of human society."

Mind of A Nation

"A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and

needs of its neighbours—all other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world; and a nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts."

"It is that something which matters most to its future, which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present. It is a thing for which we find it difficult, even impossible, to hit upon in a single simple word and yet we all understand what it is—the spirit and the faith of America."

Human History

"It is the product of centuries. Democratic aspiration is not a more recent happening in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early peoples; it blazed anew in the Middle Ages; it was written in the Magna Carta."

"In the Americas, its impact has been irresistible. Those who first bled to carry out the longings of their spirit and the millions who followed and the stock that sprang from them, all have moved forward constantly and consistently towards an ideal which in itself has gained in stature and charity with each generation."

"We know that we still have far to go and that we must more greatly build security and opportunity, for the knowledge of every citizen is in a measure justified by the resources and capacity of the land, but it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone, for there is also the spirit."

If The Spirit Dies

"If the spirit of America were killed even though the nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the American we know would have perished. That spirit, that faith, speaks to us in our daily lives in ways that are often unnoticed. It speaks to us from other nations of this hemisphere and from those across the sea, enslaved as well as free."

"Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old story."

Recalling President Washington's first inaugural address in 1789 when he spoke of the "preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "If we lose that sacred fire, if we let it be smothered with doubt or fear, then we shall reject the destiny that Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish."

"The preservation of the spirit and faith of nations does and will furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice we may make in the cause of national defence. In the face of perils never before encountered our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy. For this we must muster the spirit of America, the faith of America."

Forward By Will of God

"We do not retreat; we are not content to stand still. As Americans we go forward in the service of our country by the will of God, to the end (Cheers)."

Mighty cheers swelled up from the multitude in the Plaza beneath the Capitol's sun-flecked dome as the President reached the concluding passage of his inaugural speech. After the speech, the President, before re-entering his car to return to the White House, waited in the white-pillared pavilion which had been specially erected in front of the Capitol for to-day's ceremonies and stood with the multitude as the band played the national anthem.

Observers noted that President Roosevelt looked more than usually serious before he took the oath. He was also unusually strong in emphasis throughout his address, but afterwards he greeted friends gaily and appeared to be in the best of spirits.

Several members of Mr. Roosevelt's family, including his mother, witnessed the historic inauguration from the pavilion, over which the President's own blue and gold flag waved with the Stars and Stripes.

Export Of Rice To Japan

Indo-China Agreement Is Reached

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Domei).—An agreement of views on the problem of the export of French Indo-China rice to Japan, was reached on January 20 between the Japanese and French Indo-China delegations, according to a communique issued yesterday evening by the Board of Information.

The communique read: "Continuing their discussions of economic questions regarding French Indo-China, the Japanese and French delegations headed by Ambassador Mr. Hajime Matsumiya, and Mr. Rene Robin respectively, to-day reached an agreement of views on the problem of export of French Indo-China rice to Japan. Discussions on other matters are being continued."

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—The Governor, Sir Roger Lumley, received and inspected a unit of 20 ambulances subscribed for by private donors within a few weeks of the Governor's appeal on behalf of the St. John's Association.

A Million People Observe Ceremony

Inauguration Described

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UP).—President Roosevelt, before going to the Capitol for his inauguration, went to the historic St. John's Episcopal church to ask for divine guidance, and he prayed for peace in the same pew where President John Madison prayed in 1810.

Meanwhile, thousands of people were gathered around the Capitol to hear the inaugural address. The streets were crowded in the inaugural area and it was estimated that 1,000,000 persons had come to observe the ceremony. The crowds outside the church applauded the presidential party. There was bright sunshine and the air was cold.

Following the President's car were 50 motorcycle police with sirens roaring. They arrived at the rear of the church where a special ramp had been built to accommodate the party. The President's sons, their wives, children, his wife and mother preceded him into the church where many high political celebrities and Cabinet members had assembled. The police and secret service officials had difficulty in keeping the crowds behind the lines.

Leaves For Capitol

At 11.30 a.m. President Roosevelt left the White House enroute to the Capitol where a colourful group of diplomats had met in the Capitol building, resplendent in their gold braid and silver scabbards in readiness to parade through the rotunda to the platform where the President would take the oath of office, 25 feet above the heads of the spectators. Dr. Themml, the German Charge d'Affaires, dressed in a morning suit, arrived early with his wife.

Cheered By 100,000

At midday, 100,000 spectators in Capitol Plaza cheered the arrival of the President's automobile and the United States Marine Band played "Hail to the Chief." Four army scout cars equipped with machine guns surrounded the President's car. The President waved a silk handkerchief to the crowds. A squadron of motor cycle units preceded the car in a V shape formation. Mrs. Roosevelt rode directly behind the President's car followed by a car bearing the retiring Vice-President, Mr. John Garner and then another car bearing the Vice-President elect, Mr. Henry Wallace.

Mr. Wallace took the oath of office a minute before the President took his oath. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes administered the Presidential oath and the retiring Vice-President, Mr. John Garner, swore in Vice-President Wallace.

Freezingly Cold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Thousands of visitors from all over the country, including a large contingent from Canada, left crowded hotels and homes early to-day to attend the inaugural ceremonies, many of them wrapped in rugs and furs because the weather was freezingly cold though the sun was shining brightly.

After the Church service, President Roosevelt and family returned to the White House in an open car and were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the route. The President later left the White House and drove up the broad beflagged Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol amid more cheering throngs.

A New Meaning

The various ceremonies had all the colour of past inaugurations but there was a new meaning owing to events abroad.

Washington was so crowded that some visitors who came by car brought trailers in which to live, and railway companies temporarily housed passengers in "Pullman cities" in railway yards.

Thousands of people stamped and cheered as Mr. Roosevelt waved his silk hat to the crowd along the route to the Capitol. The crowd was estimated at 75,000.

Sensational Incident

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A sensational incident marked the closing stages of the presidential inauguration.

An unidentified man, carrying a loaded revolver, was arrested by secret service men in the square fronting the White House just before the President returned from the Capitol. The man was taken to hospital for examination.

CHINESE HELPS SAVE LINER

THE 26,000-ton Empress of Japan steamed triumphantly to her anchorage in a British port recently with two new war heroes on board.

One was Captain Thomas, the liner's commander from Vancouver whose name is known wherever men sail the seas. The other hero was a Chinese quartermaster, Ho A-Kin, whose name, by contrast, is unknown outside the ship's company.



Ho A-Kin, Chinese Quartermaster of the ship.

These two, the famous commander and the obscure Chinese sailor, were on the bridge of the liner as she drove through the Atlantic swell bringing war supplies to Britain, when suddenly out of the sun dived a roving Nazi bomber.

Captain Thomas stood out on the wing of the bridge and watched for the first bomb to fall. Then he shouted an order to the quartermaster at the wheel.

The huge ship swung round as if she had been but a little tug-boat, and the bomb fell harmlessly in the sea where only a moment before the ship had been.

Six times the Nazi tried to hit the liner and six times the skill of Captain Thomas and his Chinese quartermaster saved the vessel.

When machine-gun bullets began to rip round the bridge the quartermaster lay on his back and continued to steer with his hands above his head.

He could see nothing in this position and steering was extremely difficult.

With all its bombs gone the German sank the liner from end to end with its machine-guns, riddling life-boats and sending the chips flying from the deck.

But no one was injured and the only visible damage was caused by a heavy bomb which made a near miss and exploded in the sea many fathoms below.

It is added that the Marshal, who remains at the head of France occupied or free, as well as beyond the seas, has complete and absolute authority which is recognised by all.

GREEKS SINK SUBMARINE

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—An Italian submarine has been sunk by anti-submarine defences. This is announced by the Minister of Marine quoted by the Athens radio.

the oath to President Roosevelt, who was standing bareheaded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A sensational incident marked the closing stages of the presidential inauguration.

An unidentified man, carrying a loaded revolver, was arrested by secret service men in the square fronting the White House just before the President returned from the Capitol. The man was taken to hospital for examination.

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A CONCERT

Under the direction of H. B. Jordan, A.R.C.M.
at the

Kowloon Cricket Club

on Saturday, 8th. February, 1941, at 9.15 p.m.

In aid of the S. C. M. Post BOMBER FUND

Table seats can be reserved at the Club (Tel. 57018)
Ladies at \$1.50 and Gentlemen \$2.00



The talented Chinese dancer Miss Ai-lien Tai is shown above in a graceful pose from her pastoral dance "Ruth" which is one of the numbers she will present at the China Hospitals' Benefit show at the King's Theatre to-morrow at 9.30 p.m.

R.N.R. Officer's Appeal Ends

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
OSAKA, Jan. 21 (Domei).—The six-day appeal hearing against the 8-year hard labour sentence imposed on January 20 by the Kobe District

Court upon Vincent Oswald Peters, 40, Lieutenant of the British Naval Reserve, upon conviction of violation was concluded yesterday afternoon in the Osaka District Appellate Court.

The judgment will be pronounced on February 3.

The appeal hearing was heard in camera.

"Kung Hay Fat Choy"

CHINESE NEW YEAR -CARNIVALS

At the



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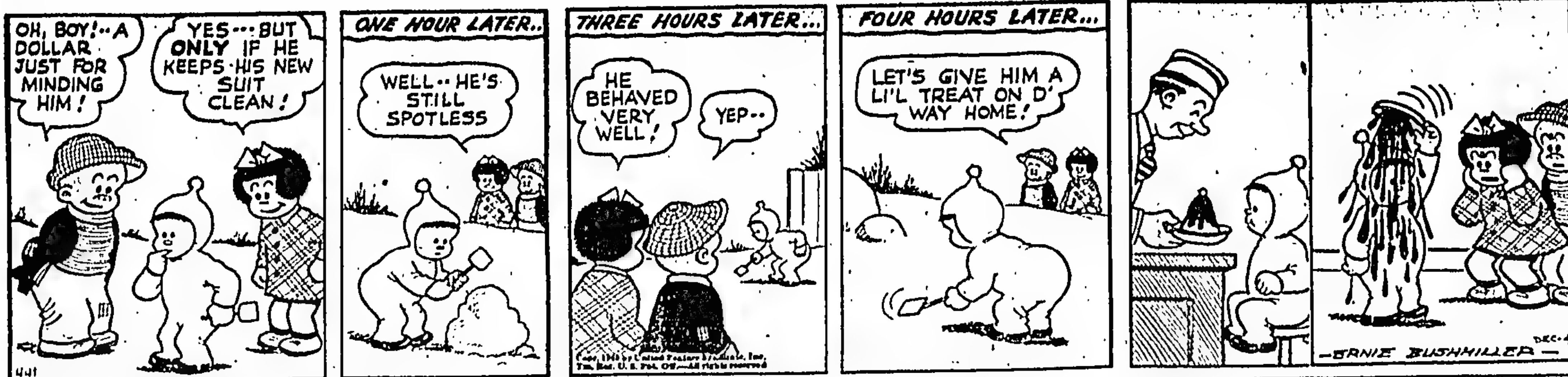
SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1941.

TILL 2 A.M.

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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

EVACUATION TEST CASE: TEXT OF JUDGMENT

(Continued from Page 2.)
A competent authority prohibiting the plaintiff from entering or residing in a defined area in Britain. In which area lay his home and his business. They are Rex v. Denison ex parte Nagle (1916), 85 L.J.K.D. 1744, and Romfeldt v. Phillips and others (1918) 35 T.L.R. 46.

In neither of these cases was the validity of the regulation under which action purported to be taken challenged. In the earlier case it was held that in the absence of evidence that the military authority did not honestly suspect the person to whom the order was directed the court would not interfere to protect such person, and that it could not enquire whether the ground upon which the military authorities suspected such person were reasonable.

In the latter case Banister L. J. said no doubt the appellant felt very acutely the position in which he had been placed by the order. It was not difficult to see eloquent about the hardships suffered by a man who had been prevented for all this time from entering the locality where his business was, but these were not ordinary times. In a time of grave national peril it was necessary that the competent military authorities should be clothed with wide powers

to act. Honest mistakes might easily be made and if they were honestly made the consequences must be borne as one of the consequences of a lamentable war, and Scrutton L. J. characteristically said the courts were always anxious to protect the liberty of the subject. They did so both in the interests of the subject and in the interests of the State. In time of war there must be some modifications in the interests of the State. It had been said that a war could not be carried on according to the principles of Magna Carta.

Executive's Wide Powers

Very wide powers had been given to the Executive to act on suspicion in matters affecting the interests of the State. The responsibility for giving these powers rested not with the Judges but with the representatives of the people in Parliament. The power was given not to the Judges but to the military authorities and it was upon them and not upon the Judges that the responsibility for the exercise of that power rested. Looking at the words of the regulation it was plain that the authorities had very wide power, and he protested against the Judges' being

called upon to say how the war should be carried on. I have considered as carefully as I can all the reported cases in which Defence of the Realm Regulations or Defence Regulations have been challenged as ultra vires, from the matter of a Petition of Right (1915) 3 K.B. 649 to E. H. Jones Machine Tools Limited v. Farrell and Murrith (Times Newspaper 3rd August, 1940) and from that examination certain principles clearly appear.

There is a presumption in favour of reasonableness and honesty, and in this case the honesty of the Executive is not challenged. It must be assumed that the powers conferred upon the Executive by Statute will be abused. I adopt in its entirety the statement of Greer J. (as he then was) in Hudson's Bay Co. v. MacLay (1920) 36 T.L.R. 409 at 475 and 476.

Limits Assigned

"What are the boundaries or limits of this legislative territory, thus assigned to the King in Council? (1) They must continue only during the continuance of the present war. (2) They must be exercised honestly with the intention of securing the public safety and defence of the realm (see Lord Wrenbury in Rex v. Halliday 1917 A.C. 200). It is argued that there is a third limitation, namely

that the regulation must be reasonably capable of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. There is considerable authority in decisions of this Division and the Court of Appeal that there may be such a limitation on the powers of the King in Council. Lord Wrenbury, however, appears to think that provided the honesty of the authority to which the legislative power is delegated is not challenged and the regulation is intended to be made for the purposes of the Act, there is no other limit on the power to issue regulations under the Act. This view seems to agree with the passage from Lord Farke's judgment in The Zamora (1916) 1 A.C. 77 at page 107: "Those who are responsible for the national security must be the sole judges of what the national security requires."

Judges and Security

As applied to the present case these words construed strictly, seem to mean that if the King in Council is entrusted with the duty of making regulations for the national security, the Judges cannot enter into the question whether the regulations issued for that purpose have or have not any tendency to promote the public safety and defence of the realm.

I think, however, that is stating the powers granted to the King in Council rather more widely than the statute justifies. I do not think that a regulation is valid merely because it is issued by the King in Council as one of the regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914. But I doubt whether the further limitation is quite correctly stated in the form in which it was put in argument.

In my judgment a regulation which, upon the face of it, could not possibly aid in securing the public safety or the defence of the realm for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm assigned by the Act to the King in Council. Lord Atkinson in Rex v. Halliday suggests, without deciding, some such limitation. He says at page 272 "Two conditions are, however, imposed. First, regulations can only be issued during the war and second, whatever they purport to do must be done for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. It by no means follows, however, that if on the face of a regulation it enjoined or required something to be done which could not in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it would not be ultra vires and void. It is not necessary to decide this precise point on the present occasion."

Limitation of Powers

In my judgment some such limitation of the powers as suggested by Lord Atkinson does properly arise out of the description of the delegated powers as powers to make regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. If a regulation is such that it cannot, on the face of it, conceivably aid in securing the safety of the public and the defence of the realm, it is not, in my opinion, within the legislative powers which are conferred during the war on His Majesty in Council. The third limitation may be stated as follows: Regulations which, on the face of them, show that they cannot afford any assistance in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm are not within the powers conferred by the legislature on the King in Council.

The real foundation of Mr. d'Almeida's argument on behalf of the plaintiff is Chester v. Bateson 1920 1 K.B. 829. The regulation in question in the case provided that "no person shall without the consent of the Minister of Munitions take any proceeding for the purpose of obtaining an order or decree for the recovery of possession of, or for the ejectment of a tenant of, any dwelling

house in a 'special area' and in which a munition worker is living."

The judgments of the learned Judges who constituted the Divisional Court have been so much referred to in argument that I feel I must cite from them freely. Darling J. said: "It is objected that the regulation is bad because it forbids any person, without the consent of the Minister of Munitions, to take or cause to be taken any proceedings to recover possession of his own house, or to elect a tenant from it, where the tenant is employed in certain work connected with war material. I found my judgment on the passage in Rex v. Halliday where Lord Finlay says that Parliament may entrust great powers to His Majesty in Council, feeling certain that such powers will be reasonably exercised; and, further, on these words of Lord Atkinson in the same case: 'It by no means follows, however, that if on the face of a regulation it enjoined or required something to be done which could not in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it would not be ultra vires and void. It is not necessary to decide this precise point on the present occasion, but I desire to hold myself free to deal with it when it arises.'"

Securing Public Safety

Here I think it does at last arise, and I ask myself whether it is necessary, or even a reasonable, way to aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm to give power to a Minister to forbid any person to institute any proceedings to recover possession of a house so long as a war worker is living in it. The main question to be decided is whether the occupant is a workman so employed; and the regulation might have been so framed as to make this a good answer to the application for possession, still leaving that question to be decided by a court of law. But the regulation as framed forbids the owner of the property to access to all legal tribunals in regard to this matter. This might, of course, legally be done by Act of Parliament; but I think this extreme disability can be inflicted only by direct enactment of the Legislature itself, and that so grave an invasion of the rights of all subjects was not intended by the Legislature to be accomplished by a departmental order. It is to be observed that this regulation not only deprives the subject of his ordinary right to seek justice in the Courts of Law, but provides that merely to resort thereto without the permission of the Minister of Munitions first had and obtained, shall of itself be a summary offence, and so render the seeker after justice liable to imprisonment and fine. I allow that in stress of war we may rightly be obliged, as we should be ready, to forgo much of our liberty, but I hold that this elemental right of the subjects of the British Crown cannot be thus easily taken from them."

Original Purpose

Avory J. puts the position thus: The purpose in view when the regulation was made, namely, to prevent the disturbance of munition workers in their dwellings, may, without doubt, be said to be reasonable; and a regulation designed to prevent such disturbance, providing that no order for ejectment should be made except under conditions prescribed, would probably be held to be intra vires the statute; but the objection which is made to the regulation as it stands is that it deprives the King's subjects of their right of access to the Courts of Justice and renders them liable to punishment if they have the temerity to ask for justice in any of the King's Courts. In my opinion there is not to be found in the statute anything to authorise or justify a regulation having the result and nothing less than express TURN to Back Page, Column 3

ANNOUNCING TO MEN OF CHINA



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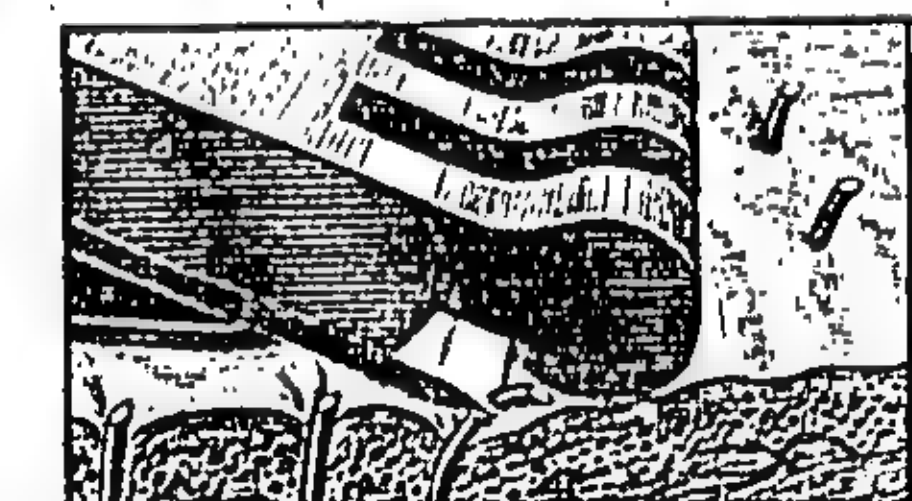


COMPACT HEAD... The head of the Schick Injector Razor is only half the bulk of most other razorheads, yet shaves just as wide an area and reaches those hard-to-get-at places.

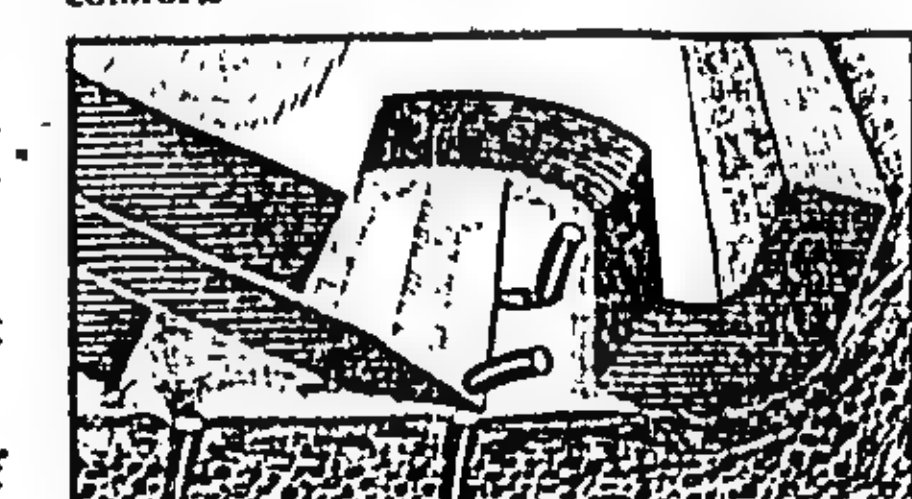
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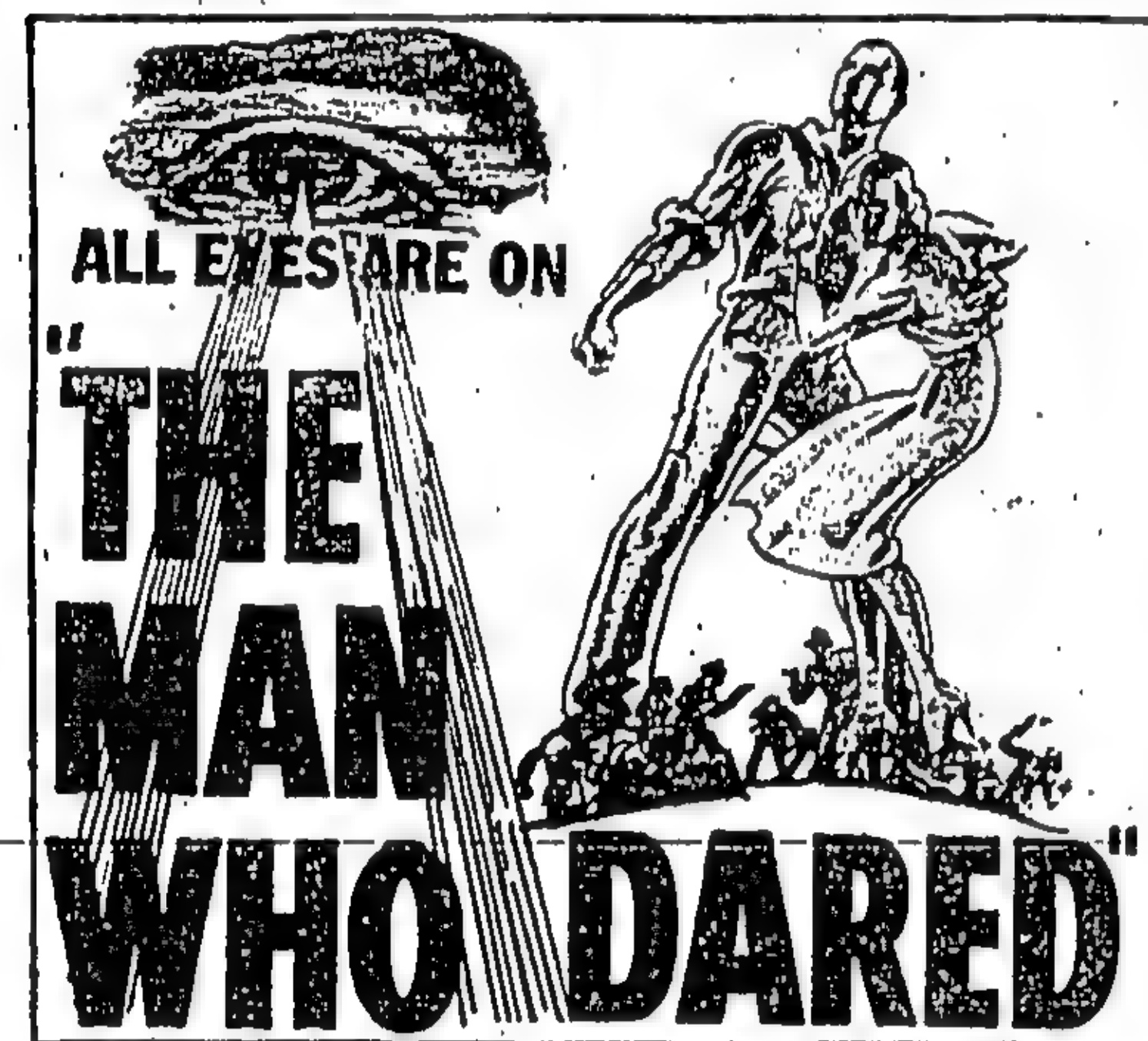
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EVACUATION TEST CASE: TEXT OF JUDGMENT

(Continued from Page 7.)

words in the statute taking away the right of the King's subject of access to the Courts of Justice would authorise or justify it.

Sweeping Powers
Sankey J. said: It is true that the power to make a regulation to prevent the successful prosecution of the war being endangered is of a wide and sweeping character, but I decline to hold that Parliament intended by these general words to give to the Executive the right to close any of the King's Courts against his subjects unless they obtained the sanction of a Minister to resort thereto. I should be slow to hold that Parliament ever conferred such a power unless it expressed it in the clearest possible language, and I should never hold that it was given indirectly by ambiguous regulations made in pursuance of any Act.

Common Law Rights
In a later case tried in the same year, *Newcastle Breweries Ltd. v. The King* (1920) 1 K.B. 854, it was held that a regulation which purported to deprive persons whose goods were requisitioned by the naval or military authorities of their right to the fair market value and to a judicial decision of the amount, was ultra vires. Salter J. in the course of his judgment said: "In *Chester v. Bateson* it was decided that regulation 2 (a) (2) of these Regulations is invalid. The judgment in that case is, in substance, applicable here. That Regulation deprived a class of subjects, in certain circumstances, of the common law right of access to a particular Court given in express terms by a recent statute."

That decision was not tested on appeal but it was severely criticised by Greer J. in his judgment in *Hudson's Bay Co. v. M.C.L. Co.* I think the plaintiff's Counsel was quite right in regarding the decision in the *Newcastle Breweries* Case as strongly in their favour. It is, however, a recent decision of a Judge of co-ordinate jurisdiction and is as I understand, under appeal. It and so far as it involves the proposition that the King in Council has no power to issue regulations which will enable the country to acquire its necessary stores at less than current market prices, I regret that I find it impossible to agree with the decision.

Peculiar Facts
Chester v. Bateson is cited with approval in *Fowle v. Mansell*, 1921 90 L.J.K.B. 105, but it is clear from the judgments in that case that the decision in *Chester's* case was held to be justified only by the extreme and peculiar facts of the case. It is referred to also in *Rex v. Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison*; ex parte Fox (1920) 84 J.P. 94, a case of the internment of a British subject without trial after the armistice but before the date of the official termination of the war. There Avery J. said: "I wish only to add that *Chester v. Bateson* is an illustration of the way in which this Court jealously guards its power and authority to interfere in any case in which the Executive has exceeded the powers conferred on it by statute. To make the decision in that case analogous to the present, it would have to be said that the regulation which is now in question forbade any person to apply to this Court for a writ of habeas corpus, whereas it does nothing of the kind."

Reasonableness At Issue
The task before me can be very shortly stated in the words of Atkin J. in *Lipton v. Ford*, 1917 2 K.B. 647. "All that I have to see is whether the regulation is one that is reasonably capable of being a regulation for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. If it is I do not

think the Court is entitled to question the discretion of the Executive to whom Parliament has entrusted powers in such wide terms."

To that question, giving the words of the Regulations their plain and ordinary meaning, and having due regard to the term of the affidavit of Mr. N. L. Smith, there can in my judgment be only one answer. The Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, are in my opinion not ultra vires and this action therefore fails. There must be judgment for the defendants, and the interim injunction granted by me on 13th December and extended on 8th January until the trial of the action is discharged.

In view of the conclusion to which I have come I must make an order

More Prizes For Bomber Fund Raffle

FROM PAGE ONE

Chairman of the Hongkong War Effort Committee, from the Hon. Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell:

I have just received the Hongkong War Effort Committee's request that we donate a prize for the raffle which your Committee is organising in aid of the Bomber Fund.

My Company will be pleased to donate a Frigidaire, and would have been happy to present you with something of much greater value were it not for the fact that we are a Home company registered in England and subject to Home Income and Excess Profits Taxes. Incidentally, also, our staff and shareholders are presenting a Spitfire to the British Government.

I doubt if it is realised in this Colony how great is the difference between the Home and our local taxation. I venture a guess, based on my own Company's experience, that we and another large company operating in the Colony, with its Head Office in England, will pay in Home taxation for last year as much, if not more than the entire present total of the Bomber Fund.

I think we are all agreed that it is just as vital for the future of this Colony that we win the war as it is for the future of Great Britain. I therefore suggest for the consideration of your Committee that, in addition to the organisation of this raffle, you appeal to our local partnerships, companies, and corporations, to celebrate the Colony's centenary by donations to the Bomber Fund of the difference between their local taxation assessment and that which Home companies have to pay. The Bomber Fund would then soon mount up to \$10,000,000 instead of, in my opinion, the modest sum at which it now stands.

for costs, but, following *McCordie J.* in *Shutter v. Rolfe*, (1920) 38 T.L.R. 320, I desire to say that in view of the great public importance of these proceedings, their importance both to the subject and to the State, I think that the Crown ought not to enforce the costs.

Prelude To Diet Is Promise To Obey

FROM PAGE ONE

national defence State for which purpose the increased production of necessary materials should never be neglected even for a day, promptly carrying out undertakings superseding trivialities, and tightening the wartime structure for surmounting the impending emergency.

The manifesto expects all Diet members to conduct cautious deliberations to fulfill the duty of assisting the Imperial administration. It forswears any arguments tending to "prejudice the current situation." Concluding, the manifesto declares, "The resources of the Empire are well sufficient to surmount any difficult situation provided that the military, official and civilian, peoples are truly solicitous over the fate of the nation and meet the situation in full unity and harmony."

Matsuoka Sees Emperor
TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was received in audience by the Emperor when he submitted a draft of his Diet speech reviewing Japan's diplomatic policy. The scheduled extraordinary cabinet session for today has been cancelled as all questions were settled at the extraordinary five hour meeting last night.

PRAYERS FOR QUEZON

Manila, Jan. 20. The Manila Herald reported from Jolo that Mohammedan priests and prominent Moro leaders prayed for the recovery of President Quezon. They also invoked the aid of Allah to grant President Quezon a longer life.

President Quezon, who has been ill for the last few weeks, is recovering. The rite is considered unique, since for the first time the Moros have prayed to Allah for the recovery of a Christian.—United Press.

DEATH

Ferreira: Sylvia Ferreira, wife of A. F. Ferreira, passed away at 4 p.m., January 20, 1941, at Queen Mary Hospital, aged 42. Cortege leaves Anderson's Funeral Parlor at 5 p.m., passing the Monument at 5.15 p.m. (Macao papers please copy).

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BUNNE * GRANT
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The funniest honey-moon ever screened! RANDOLPH SCOTT GAIL PATRICK

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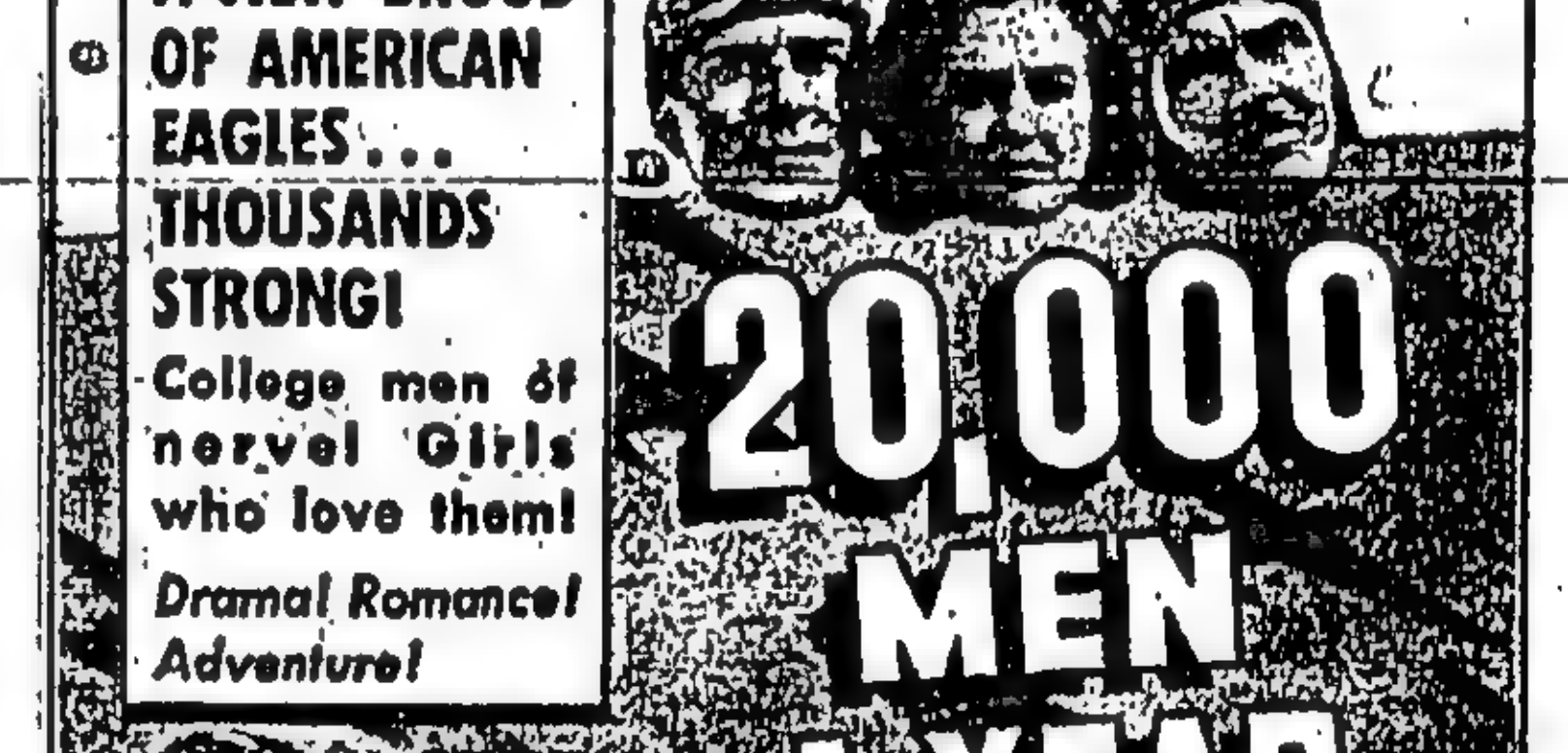
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A Universal Historical Super-Spectacle!

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"BROTHER RAT AND A BABY"
PRISCILLA LANE • WAYNE MORRIS • JANE BRYAN
A Warner Bros. Comedy-Hit!

Insult To Nazis In San Francisco
Offenders Prosecuted

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Two United States Navy men were convicted to-day of "malicious mischief" by cutting down a Nazi flag from the German Consulate.

This is an offence against another nation, said the Municipal Judge after remanding them in the custody of the naval authorities. He will pronounce sentence on Thursday. The German radio to-day referred to the "impudent and provocative incident."

SMALLEST PILOT
One of the R.A.F. fighter pilots who brought down a Dornier over Suffolk is only 4ft. 3in. high—the smallest pilot in the Air Force. When he landed close to the Dornier, people hurrying to congratulate him halted in surprise. After learning that the four members of the Dornier's crew had been taken prisoner by a searchlight crew, the diminutive pilot took off again.

insults to the German flag in announcing that the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington had lodged a strong protest with the United States State Department about the incident.

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PLAINTIFF FAILS IN THE EVACUATION TEST CASE: FULL JUDGMENT

THE EVACUATION TEST CASE WHICH MRS MABEL EVELYN BLAIR BROUGHT AGAINST THE HON. MR C. G. PERDUE, ACTING COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, AND MR. E. C. LUSCOMBE, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, ENDED THIS MORNING WHEN THE CHIEF JUSTICE, HIS HONOUR SIR ATHOLL MACGREGOR, GAVE A WRITTEN JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF THE DEFENDANTS, AND DISMISSED THE ACTION.

The five claims which Mrs. Blair made against the defendants were as follows:
(a) for a declaration that Regulation No. 3 of Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, so far as it applies to British subjects resident in the Colony, is ultra vires, void and of no effect;
(b) alternatively, a declaration that the defendants have no power under Regulation No. 6 (b) of the said Regulations to compel the plaintiff to leave the Colony against her will;
(c) an injunction to restrain the defendants or any police officer authorised by the first defendant from taking action against the plaintiff under the said regulations;
(d) such further or other relief as shall be just; and
(e) costs.

Hon. Mr. Leo d'Almada, Jnr, instructed by Mr E. Davidson, of Hastings and Co., appeared for plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr H. C. Macnamara, instructed by Mr E. W. Davies, Crown Solicitor.

H.K.-Calcutta Air Service

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (UP).—In order to negotiate for the service between Hongkong and Calcutta, representatives of the China National Aviation Corporation arrived at Calcutta by aeroplane, according to a report reaching here. The report said that they are going to Delhi for negotiations.

First Trial Flight
CALCUTTA, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Leaving Chungking at 3 p.m. on Saturday, a Chinese National Aviation Corporation machine has completed the first trial flight to India, arriving at Delhi this evening.

It reached Calcutta yesterday evening via Lashio, and Chittagong.

It is understood that negotiations for the establishment of a regular service between Calcutta and Hongkong are being conducted by the Corporation. If the service is established, passengers from Calcutta will reach Hongkong or Chungking in one day.

No British Arms For Japan

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Jan. 20 (UP).—Mr Winston Churchill, answering a Labour Member's question, said that British workers are making arms for Japan, admitted to-day that a Japanese order which had been on hand for years has been completed, but he added: "Steps are being taken to insure that they are not exported."

Bangkok Claims Big Victory In Indo-China

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BANGKOK, Jan. 20 (UP).—The official Bangkok Radio announced to-day that in the north-east sector, the Thai advance continued on January 18 and 19 by the occupation of districts in Champasak, progressing to Muong, Phoume and Thong which were captured on the 17th.

It was stated that "our national flag was for the first time hoisted on Indo-Chinese territory and the administration is being organized."

In the eastern sector there was no fighting on January 18 following the heavy French defeat. Among the many dead was the body of Major Remercy, battalion commander, which was discovered with identification papers and many documents. On the 10th there was a small French attack, but it was repulsed with no casualties.

Ten white prisoners were taken, all of them bitter at being deceived by the French officers who told them to expect light resistance when actually they fell into a trap, facing more than 100 Thai machine-guns at seven to 100 meters range, followed by two tanks. All their friends were killed.

All told of the insecure position of the French and predicted a total defeat.

Lamotte Picquet Undamaged

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UP).—The "United Press" correspondent to-day examined the French cruiser Lamotte Picquet and found the cruiser to be unscratched. It is recalled that the TURN to Back Page, Column 5

Income Tax For S'pore Measure Given Its First Reading

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SINGAPORE, Jan. 20 (UP).—The Singapore Legislative Council to-day approved the first reading of the War Tax Bill which imposes income tax for the duration of the war.

The Council rejected by 20 votes to five the proposal to institute State lotteries for the purpose of raising war monies.

Japanese Occupying Sayuchung, Report

Reports from reliable sources reveal that Japanese troops have occupied Sayuchung for the purpose of putting a stop to the alleged large-scale smuggling of goods into Free China.

The Military Authorities in Hongkong this morning declared that they had not been informed of the move, and that they had no information regarding the report.

According to reports some hundreds of Japanese regular troops

The Judgment in Full

The Plaintiff, a British woman domiciled in Hongkong, by her writ claims against the defendants, who are respectively the Commissioner of Police and a Commissioner of Police of the Police Force, the following declarations:

(1) That Regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, so far as it applies to British subjects resident in the Colony is ultra vires, void and of no effect; and (2) That the defendants have no power under Regulation 6 (b) of the said Regulations to compel the plaintiff to leave the Colony against her will. She also claims an injunction.

The writ bears date December 13, 1940, and on the plaintiff's application in Chambers that day for an interim injunction it was agreed that the hearing and determination of the application should be treated as the trial of the action. There are therefore no pleadings, but the parties have agreed that for our present purposes the defence be regarded as a general traverse and the plaintiff be put to the proof of all material allegations.

Emergency Powers Act

The Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, which was passed by the Imperial Parliament on August 24, 1939, was extended to the Colony by Order of His Majesty in Council, dated 25th August, 1939. Section 1 of that Act, making the necessary modifications prescribed by the Order in Council reads:

"(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Governor may make such Regulations (in this Act referred to as 'Defence Regulations') as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the territory, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged, and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

On November 19, 1940, the Governor under the foregoing powers made Regulations entitled the "Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, which contain, inter alia, the following provisions:

II. (1). In these Regulations (a) "competent authority" means the Commissioner of Police.
III. (1). No person, whether a British subject or not, coming as a passenger by sea or air from a place outside this Colony shall disembark in this Colony unless (b) he has first obtained, on such passport, travel document, certificate, permit or pass the written endorsement of the competent authority permitting him to enter this Colony.

V. In making or declining to make any endorsement for which provision is made by these regulations, the competent authority shall act in accordance with the general or special instructions of the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary may revoke or vary any decision of the competent authority.

VI. If any person fails to comply with any condition imposed under regulation 3 he shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of that regulation and, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him under regulation 6 of the Defence Regulations, 1940, as applied by these regulations (b) he may, in the discretion of the

competent authority, be detained in police custody until an opportunity occurs of returning him to his port of embarkation or to the country of which he is a national or of sending him to his destination.

Plaintiff's Allegation

The plaintiff in an affidavit filed on December 13, 1940, the allegations of fact in which are uncontradicted, says:—
Paragraph 3. On July 2, last I left Hongkong for reasons of health and proceeded to Manila. I would have gone sooner had I been well enough but I was not fit to travel until that date. My departure was therefore not connected with the recent evacuation of women and children.

Par. 5. In November I decided to return to the Colony without my husband's knowledge as my health in Manila was still unsatisfactory and my private affairs required urgent attention, and I obtained a passage on the s.s. "Tijlalempka" to Amoy via Hongkong. I did this because the ship company would not give me a passage unless I paid the fare to Amoy.

Par. 6. The vessel sailed on November 19 and therefore I knew nothing whatever of the regulations published on that date in Hongkong. I had a British passport.

Par. 7. On arrival in Hongkong the Police at first refused me permission to land but ultimately I was allowed to land and was taken to the Immigration Office where I was told I must proceed on Sunday, November 24.

Permission To Stay Over

Par. 8. However, on the Saturday I went with my husband to the Immigration Office and succeeded in getting permission to stop over until November 30 on furnishing a bond for \$300.

Par. 10. I did not sail on November 30 and on the 14th December I received the following letter from the Colonial Secretary:—

"Madam, I am directed to invite your attention to your failure to comply with the conditions attached to your recent entry into the Colony from Manila. As you know, this condition was that you should leave the Colony by the 30th November last, and you and your husband entered into a bond to secure the performance of that condition."

As you are still in the Colony and have therefore not complied with the condition above referred to I am to point out that you have thereby contravened the provisions of regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, published as Government Notification No. 1208 in the Gazette Extraordinary of November 19, 1940.

I am now to inform you that enquiry is being made as to when shipping accommodation will be first available to enable you to leave for Manila, and that the Police will be directed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6 (b) to take you into custody shortly before the ship sails and to arrange for your departure on it.

I trust that it will be clearly understood that the action referred to above is not to be taken as a mere threat but that you will give this matter your most serious attention."

GALLANT MALTA HOLDS OUT



Gallant Malta replied to the week-end Nazi aerial blitzkrieg by bringing down no less than 23 dive-bombers with the loss of only three planes. The top picture shows the biggest Nazi objective, Valetta's famous harbour, and the smaller picture illustrates the strategic position of the important British naval base.

OBJECT TO INCREASES IN TAXES

S'hai Japanese To Hold Public Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20 (UP).—The power of the Japanese rate-payers will be tested again next Thursday at a special meeting of the ratepayers when the Japanese will oppose the proposed 40 per cent increase in taxes by the Municipal Council.

The announcement that the Japanese will only oppose the proposed increase in the Municipal rate indicated the Japanese chose a wise amendment and one which will likely gain the support of many foreigners.

Earlier reports, hinted that the Japanese would oppose the proposed increase in the rate as well as the proposed increases in various forms of licenses, some of the fear of which have been doubled, with luxuries such as bars, restaurants, cabarets, night clubs and automobiles bearing the brunt of it.

Backing Popular Opinion

In view of the fact the foreign newspapers editorially supported the proposal in the increases in license fees, but some opposition was voiced over the proposed Municipal rate, the Japanese are believed to have decided to support popular opinion.

The Japanese of moment proposed that the increase in land taxes and TURN to Back Page, Column 3

France Will Not Hand Over Fleet

VICHY, Jan. 20 (UP).—The official spokesman stated to-day that France refuses to turn the French fleet over to Germany, and will insist on the full observance of the Franco-German armistice terms despite the reconciliation between Marshal Petain and M. Laval.

A further revision of the Petain Cabinet is anticipated, with M. Laval perhaps replacing Conte de Vrinon as Marshal Petain's special emissary to Paris.

Laval's Status A Secret

VICHY, Jan. 20 (UP).—Pending the next step following the rapprochement between Marshal Petain and M. Laval, which is likely to be a Cabinet reorganization and a re-affirmation of the Franco-German collaboration, the French radio this morning broadcast an official commentary, making it clear that Marshal Petain's gesture of appeasement was prompted by the necessity of curbing the violent anti-Vichy campaign in the Paris press in the interests of the two zones and the Colonies.

There was no announcement of any sort to-day which would fix M. Laval's future status, although last Sunday's communique said specifically that all misunderstandings which had provoked the surprise overthrow on December 13, had been dispelled.

It is understood that since the misunderstanding no longer exists, M. Laval may return in some capacity, but until there is an official announcement it is forbidden to anticipate.

Hongkong Irish Cable Mr De Valera Urge Abandonment Of Neutrality

Irishmen in Hongkong have cabled to Mr Eamon De Valera, the President of Eire, strongly urging him to support the British Commonwealth in its fight against the dictators, and asking him immediately to abandon his present policy of neutrality.

The text of the cablegram which was despatched this morning, follows: "De Valera, President, Eire. Irishmen in Hongkong join with compatriots in Malaya and North America in strongly urging fullest support and co-operation with British Commonwealth of nations in the war against dictatorships, and immediate abandonment of present policy of neutrality."

Hitler And Mussolini

Communique on Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Jan. 20 (UP).—A communique issued to-day stated: "The Fuehrer and Il Duce thoroughly exchanged views on the situation at a meeting at which the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy were present."

"The meeting took place in a spirit of cordial friendship, existing between the two chiefs of State, and the comradeship in arms of the German and Italian people."

"Full agreement on all problems was reached."

'New Developments'

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (UP).—Well informed German quarters declared the meeting between Hitler and Mussolini would "point to a departure for new developments" in the war, but they were discussed except to say "the theme of the meeting was, of course, the military and political situation."

Other sources, explaining their reticence over talking about the meeting said: "The meeting represented one of the more precise applications of the policy of total silence regarding the developments which are still in the process of formation in connection with important military and political events."

Major Defeat For Italians

The Loss Of Kassal

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UP).—Military quarters declare that Italian casualties were approximately 2,000 killed and wounded during the past six months of fighting in the Kassal area, while the British losses were less than one tenth that number. The recapture of Kassal is authoritatively described as a "major defeat for the Italians."

Indo-China & Hongkong Shipping Negotiations

Despite reports which are reliably stated to be inaccurate but which are printed below, Government declines to issue a full statement on the position of shipping traffic between here and Indo-China for the reason that negotiations are still proceeding, and are not clearly defined.

An official said in reply to enquiries, that the whole question of shipping on this run had been constantly studied and efforts were still being made to secure through the French Indo-China Government who were of

course, acting on instructions from Vichy, to secure a return to the reciprocal trading facilities which existed before the Japanese agreement with French Indo-China.

The original cancellation of the services was in accordance with the TURN to Back Page, Column 5

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Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 3/4
Demand London	1/2 3/4
T.T. Shanghai	420
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	102 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	23 1/2
T.T. Manila	46 1/4
T.T. Batavia	43 3/4
T.T. Bangkok	10 1/2
T.T. Saigon	10 1/2
T.T. France	Norm.
T.T. Switzerland	Norm.
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	24 1/4
4 m/s France	Norm.
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.03 1/2

Chinese Gift To War Fund

A total of \$1,544,418.14 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd., with the following donations:

Mr. James Lee (second donation)	200
Messrs. Gordon Ltd. (monthly donation)	10
Police Recreation Club (fifth donation)	50
M. M. (For a Flag)	5
M. F. S. West Point	20
Rockledge Linn (monthly donation)	20
I. H. (third donation)	150
Chinese Manufacturers' Union (first proceeds of Fourth Chinese Products Exhibition)	1,000
Indian and Chinese Police Guards (third donation)	320
Central Police Canton Cent Box (sixth donation)	28
Mr. M. G. Caruthers (monthly donation)	15
Interest on Current Account	10.40

Soldiers Do Month For Drinks

Three privates of "C" Coy, 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt. were charged before Mr. E. Himsforth at Kowloon Magistrates' Court this morning with obtaining drinks and cigarettes to the value of \$4.10 from the Kowloon Hotel without intending to pay for them. Accused were John Lever, Victor Branson and George Orm. Sub. Inspector Johnson of the Water Police said that about 5 p.m. yesterday, the defendants went to the Kowloon Hotel and ordered three bottles of beer and three packets of cigarettes. When approached by the bar boy for payment, defendants refused to pay and one of them is alleged to have adopted a threatening attitude. The manager was called but the defendants still refused to pay the bill and offered to sign for the drinks and cigarettes. The offer was refused and the Police were called. Inspector Johnson said that there had been two similar cases within the last three days. Capt. H. Marsh who appeared in Court on behalf of the Military authorities said that Military punish-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUTYABLE COMMODITIES ORDINANCE

The attention of all persons or firms holding stocks of Hydrocarbon Oils of any type in the Colony is drawn to Government Notification No. 54 published under the Public Revenue Protection Ordinance on January 16th, 1941.

The effect of this order is that any stocks held in the Colony become liable to duty and holders of such stocks in amounts exceeding 1,000 gallons are requested to report the existence of these stocks to me within 7 days.

E. W. HAMILTON,
Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

18th January, 1941.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:—

South China Morning Post, China and Macao	16 cents per copy
British Empire and Foreign	25 cents per copy
The Hongkong Telegraph, China and Macao	14 cents per copy
16 cents Saturdays	
British and Foreign	20 cents per copy
25 cents Saturdays.	

RADIO

MOZART "JUPITER" SYMPHONY NO. 41

5.45 Indian Programme.	
6.30 Closing Local Stock Quotations.	
6.32 A Programme of Folk Music.	
7.00 London Relay—The News.	
7.15 London Relay—"Questions of the Hour."	
7.30 Portuguese Programme.	
8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.	
8.03 This week's Programmes.	
8.06 Mendelssohn—Trio in D Minor, Op. 49.—1st Mov: Molto allegro agitato, 2nd Mov: Andante con moto tranquillo, 3rd Mov: Scherzo, 4th Mov: Finale, Cortot, Thibaud and Casals.	
8.35 Songs by Tito Schipa (Tenor).	
8.43 Disc—"The Fair Maid of Perth" Suite—Prelude—Aubade—Serenade—March—Gipsy Dance, Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra.	
9.00 London Relay—The News and News Commentary.	
9.30 London Relay—Talk—"Soots Abroad."	
9.45 Harry Roy's Stage Show—Harry Roy and His Orchestra (Recorded at the actual performance at The Garrick Theatre, Southampton).	
10.00 An Hour of Dance Music.	
11.00 Close Down.	

ment seemed to have no effect on offenders such as defendants. Mr. Himsforth sentenced defendants to a month's imprisonment each.

C. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Island Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent.	Upset Price
1	Rural Building Lot No. 411, Island Road, near Stanley.	N. S. E. W. East 100 feet, West 100 feet, South 100 feet, North 100 feet.	As per sale plan.	About 14,000	\$250

C. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Castle Peak, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent.	Upset Price
2	Rural Building Lot No. 1, Castle Peak.	N. S. E. W. East 100 feet, West 100 feet, South 100 feet, North 100 feet.	As per sale plan.	About 14,000	\$250

British Mission In Turkey

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" ISTANBUL, Jan. 20 (UP).—It is understood that the three representatives of the British Near East Command will remain in Turkey for another month, and are expected to continue their daily conversations with the Turkish General Staff at Ankara another week, after which they will tour the Turkish aerodromes, fortifications and harbours.

TAKEN FROM CARS BASKET AND FUR COAT REPORTED MISSING

The theft of a rattle basket containing grey flannel trousers, shoes, socks, a pipe and pouch, to the total value of \$65, from his car, parked in Statue Square yesterday evening, has been reported to the Police by Mr. D. B. Evans, of Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Major Helby, of Headquarters, China Command, also reported to the Police yesterday that a lady's coat and a travelling rug, valued at \$50, were stolen from his car, parked in Connaught Road near the Star Ferry on Sunday.



C. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Castle Peak, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent.	Upset Price
3	Rural Building Lot No. 2, Castle Peak.	N. S. E. W. East 100 feet, West 100 feet, South 100 feet, North 100 feet.	As per sale plan.	About 14,000	\$250

Vichy Policy Unchanged

Pétain-Laval Meeting VICHY, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—The Pétain-Laval meeting involves no change in policy, according to well-informed quarters here as reported by the "Havas" agency.

The agency says: "In well-informed quarters it is declared that the evergrowing prestige of Pétain throughout France has allowed him to take such an initiative while in no way modifying the internal or external policies."

"It is added that the Marshal, who remains at the head of France, occupied or free, as well as beyond the seas, has complete and absolute authority which is recognised by all."

Ship Sends Out An S.O.S.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" MANILA, Jan. 21 (UP).—The Globe Wireless has intercepted a distress message from the steamer Agslap Malassial in longitude 151 east, latitude 29.20 north. The ship said she had encountered bad weather, had been damaged, was partly flooded and with broken helm.

Eight Sentenced In Moscow

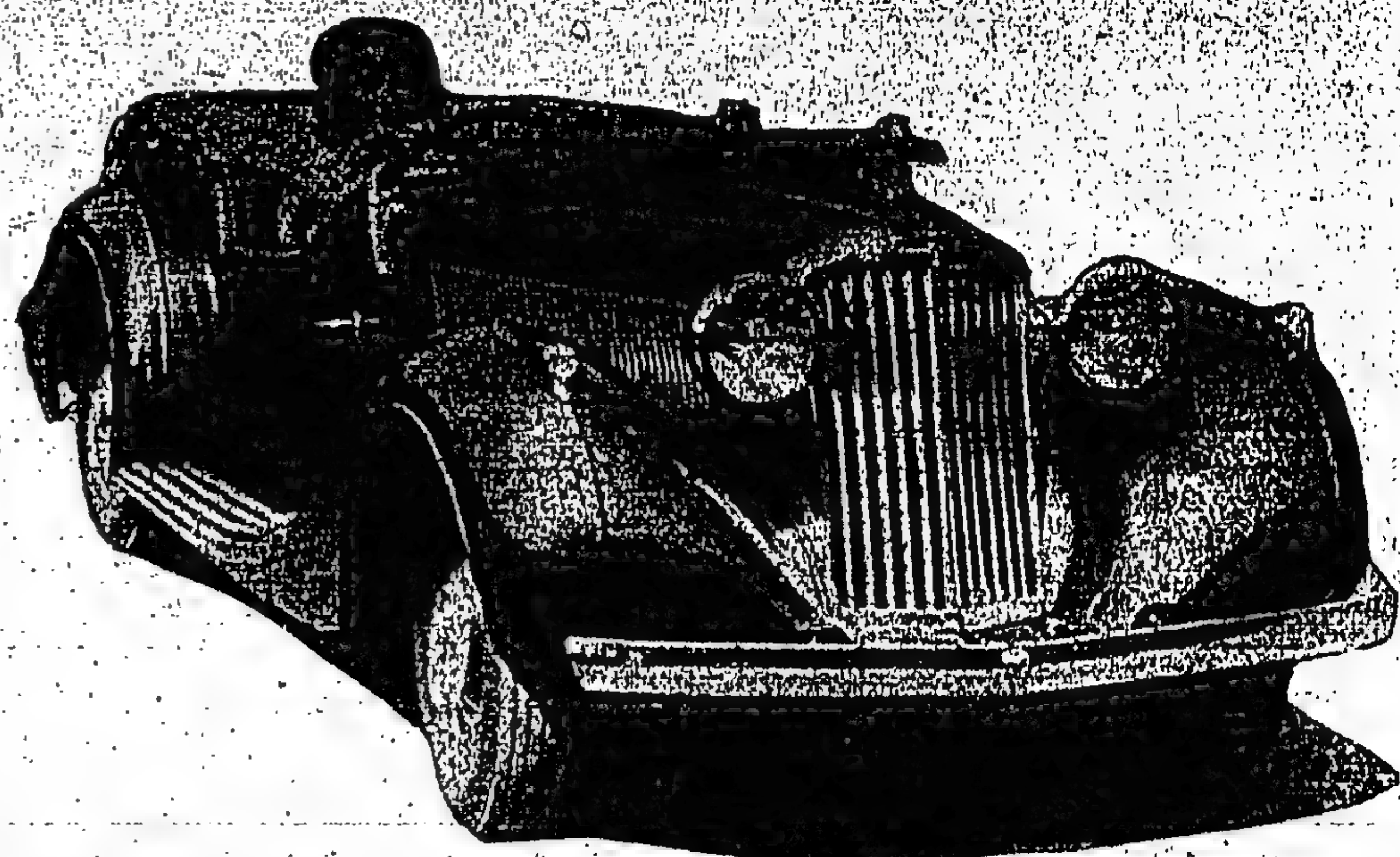
Eight employees of a Moscow meat combine have been sentenced to death, 15 to 10 years' imprisonment, and 18 to lesser terms for an ingenious swindle which enabled them to pocket half a million roubles during the last three years. By thawing frozen sausage meat too rapidly they increased its weight by 1 to 2 per cent, and sold the surplus through accomplices in 20 State shops in Moscow.

AMERICAN WAR GAMES

New York, Jan. 20. A four-day American Legion test of the air raid defences and listening posts at Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Hudson River, starts at 9 a.m. to-morrow. Theoretically the hostile aircraft consist of 15 bombers and 36 pursuit planes.—United Press.

MONSTER WAR FUND RAFFLE

Donors of Prizes are requested to hold them until won, when the Hongkong War Effort Committee will issue orders for collection to the winners.



The Sunbeam-Talbot ten horse-power Sports Car which has been donated to the Bomber Fund by Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd. The value of the car is \$5,950, and it is to be raffled by the Hongkong War Effort Committee. Many other valuable prizes are being offered which will make the raffle one of the biggest ever held in the Far East. All work is being done voluntarily so that every dollar received from the sale of tickets will go towards the purchase of bombers.

Britain's Air Raid Casualties

The December Figures

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Jan. 20 (UP).—The Ministry of Home Security announced that 3,793 civilians were killed and 5,044 sent to hospital as a result of air raids on the United Kingdom during the month of December, of which 1,691 men, 1,434 women and 521 children under the age of 16 were killed and 2,962 men, 1,775 women and 307 children were injured. The remaining 147 dead were not classified.

The casualties during December were the lowest since the air blitz began last September when 6,854 were killed, and 10,615 injured. In October, 6,344 were killed and 8,695 injured and in November 4,585 were killed and 6,202 injured.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE MOVEMENTS IRREGULAR

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, business was slow with price movements irregular. Tea shares, however, continued to meet good buying and building shares and heavy industries were supported. On the contrary, some recent popular industrials met profit-taking. Twin Eagles were the best feature of a quiet oil market. Diamond shares were firm on good American demand for gems and stones but Kaffirs were rather dull. Wall Street was steady.

Italian Prisoners In Indian Inland Camps

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Four hundred officers were included in the second contingent of 4,000 Italian prisoners who arrived from the Western Desert to-day and were sent to inland camps.

One Italian officer paid tribute to the British mechanised forces, saying that Italian anti-tank guns were useless against the British tanks, and most of the prisoners had had no more than three days of fighting.

Libyan Bad Weather

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Weather conditions in eastern Libya yesterday restricted air operations considerably, but R.A.F. aircraft carried out a number of reconnaissance and fighter patrols in the forward area, it was announced in a communique from R.A.F. headquarters in the Middle East.

In Albania, a successful raid was made on Berat, where high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on military concentrations and motor transport. Buildings in the east of the town were also hit, several fires being started.

In Italian East Africa an attack was made on motor transport and gun positions south-east of Tessenet on the night of January 18-19. All bombs fell in the target area but the results could not be fully observed. Massawa was twice raided.

Kenya-Abyssinia NAIROBI, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—South African troops have captured prisoners in the El Yllo area north of Dukana on the Kenya-Abyssinia front, according to an official communique issued here.

Italian Towns Bombed SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UP).—R.A.F. bombers, raiding Berat and Catania last Sunday, dropped high explosive bombs and incendiaries on concentrations of military transports, and several fires were started. Other

Polish Submarine Is Replaced In Britain

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A new submarine named Sokol to replace the famous Polish submarine Orzel has been launched "somewhere in the north."

General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, taking it over, advised Polish sailors to emulate the virtues of the British sailor.

The Orzel escaped from Gdynia and reached Britain after a month of hair-breadth escapes. She was later "presumed lost."

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52, Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.

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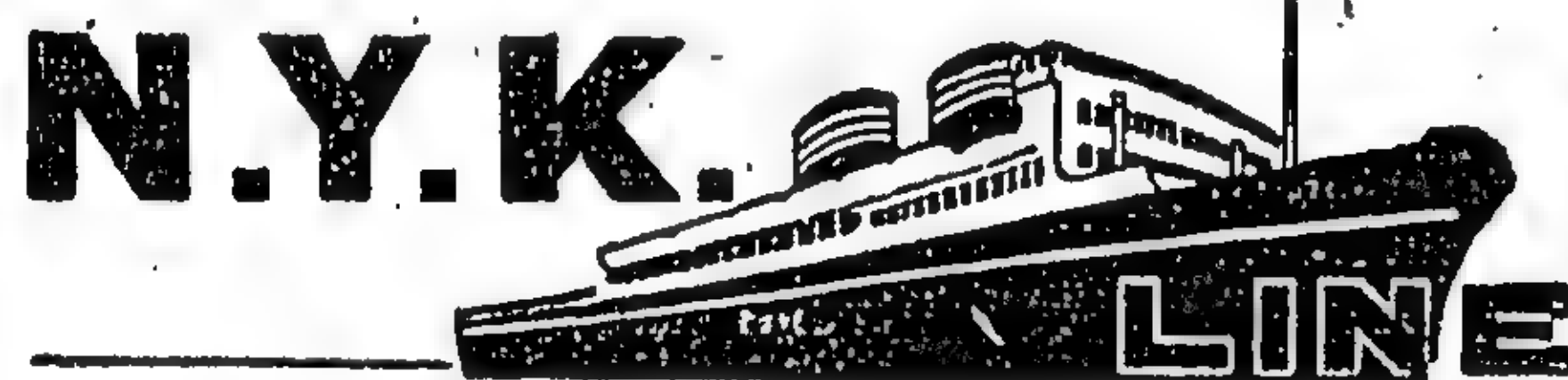
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or Other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.
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Daily shaving leaves many men's faces raw and sensitive. Yet, because of his business and social status, one out of every 7 men must shave every day. To meet this condition, Williams has now developed GLIDER—a special cream for daily shavers. With no soap base, it's a complete departure from ordinary shave creams. No brush, no lather, no sticky or greasy.

A superabundance of moisture is contained in this rich cream. It won't dry on your face. Applied with the fingers, it quickly softens each whisker. A protective layer is formed over which your razor glides. OR comes each hair at the base without scraping. Like a cold cream, Glider helps keep your skin smooth all day. Glider is the result of nearly 100 years' experience in making fine shaving preparations.
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Asama Maru Tuesday, 11th Feb.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (Starts from Kobe)

Helan Maru Saturday, 25th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Hilo & San Francisco.

* Sakura Maru (starts from Kobe) Saturday, 26th Jan.

NEW YORK via Japan & Panama

* Nozima Maru Thursday, 30th Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.

Suwa Maru Wednesday, 20th Jan.

HAIPHONG, SAIGON & MADRAS

* Totteri Maru Wednesday, 22nd Jan.

(Cargo accepted for Haiphong & Saigon)

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

Haruna Maru Tuesday, 28th Jan.

* Toyama Maru Tuesday, 11th Feb.

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore.

* Tobu Maru Tuesday, 28th Jan.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA

Kamo Maru Thursday, 23rd Jan.

Yawata Maru Tuesday, 28th Jan.

Asama Maru Tuesday, 11th Feb.

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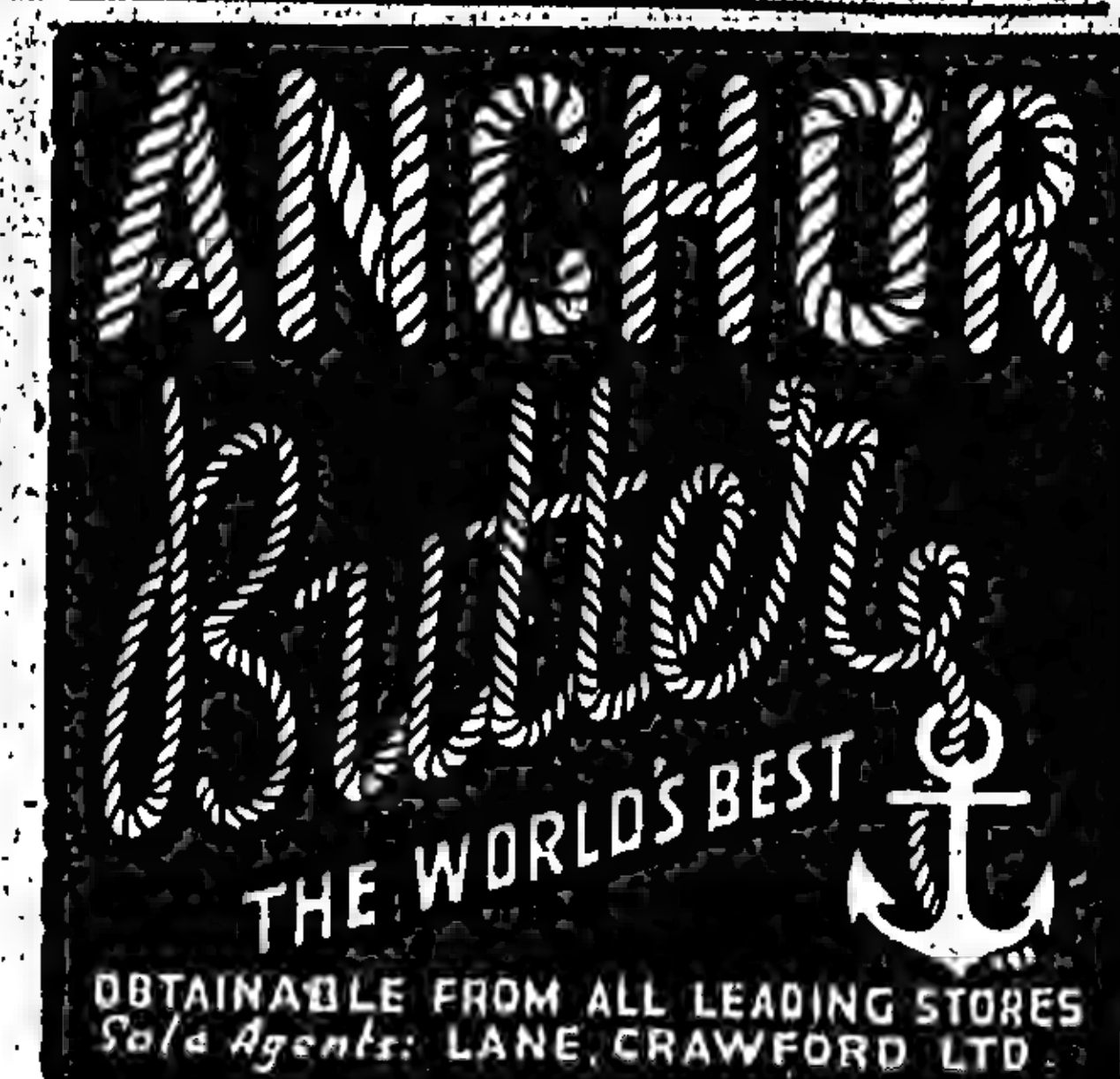
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DONALD DUCK



EVACUATION TEST CASE: TEXT OF THIS MORNING'S JUDGMENT

FROM PAGE ONE

The plaintiff took out her writ two days later.

Counsel's Arguments
Mr d'Almada's argument for the plaintiff falls conveniently under two heads—

I. So radical, so drastic an invasion of the liberties of the subject cannot be justified unless the statute by virtue of which action purports to be taken authorises such invasion in the clearest and most unequivocal terms. No such regulation has been made in England, and the considered view of the British government as expressed by the Lord Chancellor when discussing a comparatively minor encroachment on the liberty of the subject, is that it would be improper to make any such inroads except by statute. If the regulations have any validity they must be limited in their application to persons temporarily resident in Hongkong, and cannot apply to persons domiciled here who, as Hongkong is their home, are part of the "realm" the protection of which is the declared object of the Act. The courts are ever rightly jealous of the liberty of the subject, and will construe every statute, and, a fortiori, subsidiary legislation in favour of liberty; and—

II. The regulations complained of cannot on any construction be held to be reasonably necessary for any of the purposes for which under the Act Defence Regulations may be made.

Authority Quoted

Mr d'Almada has referred me to the well known passage in Blackstone's Commentaries which is found at page 133 of Volume I of Kerr's edition of 1857:

"A natural and regular consequence of this personal liberty is that every Englishman may claim a right to abide in his own country so long as he pleases, and not to be driven from it except by the sentence of the law. The Sovereign in deed, by his royal prerogative, may issue out his writ ne exeat regno, and prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. This may be necessary for the public service and safeguard of the Commonwealth. But no power on earth, except the authority of Parliament, can send any subject of England out of the land against his will; no, not even a criminal, for exile and transportation are punishments unknown to the Common Law. To this purpose, the Great Charter declares that no freeman shall be banished unless by the judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. The law is in this respect so benignly and liberally construed for the benefit of the subject that, though within the realm the Sovereign may command the attendance and service of all his liegemen yet he cannot send any man out of the realm, even upon the public service; excepting soldiers and sailors the nature of whose employment necessarily implies an exception. He cannot even constitute a man Lord Deputy or Lieutenant of Ireland against his will, nor make him a foreign Ambassador, for this might in reality be no more than an honourable exile."

Interesting Authority

The authority relied on for that statement of the law is part II of Sir Edward Coke's Institutes of the Laws of England where at page 47 the early authorities are collected. In view of Government's avowed intention to send the plaintiff not to a part of His Majesty's Dominion but to a foreign country, one of these authorities is interesting.

"Sir Richard Donoughue's case (Rol. 44 E. 3) who was warden of the Cinque Ports, and had divers offices, annuities and lands granted to him for life and in fee by the King under the Great Seal, pro servitio impenso et impendendo, the King commanded Sir Richard to serve him in Ireland, as his Deputy there, which he absolutely refused, whereupon the King by advice of his Council ordered things granted to him pro servitio impendendo (in respect of that clause) but he was not upon that resolution committed to prison as by that record it appeareth; and the reason was because his refusal was lawful and if the refusal was lawful to serve in Ireland, parcel of the King's Dominions, a fortiori, a refusal is lawful to serve in any foreign country."

The Answer

The answer to this contention is given succinctly in the judgment of Darling J., as he then was, in *Chester v. Bateson* (1920) 1 K.B. 829 at 832. "Mr. Langdon has contended that this regulation violates Magna Carta, which the King declares: 'To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse, or delay right or justice.' I could

not hold the regulations to be bad on that ground were there sufficient authority given by a statute of the realm to those by whom the regulation was made. Magna Carta has not remained untouched; and like every other law of England it is not condemned to that immunity from development or improvement which was attributed to the laws of the Medes and Persians."

The authority for Mr d'Almada's submission that the considered opinion of the British Government is that any serious invasion of the liberty of the subject should be achieved by Act of Parliament and not by Defence Regulations is to be found in the issue of the Solicitors' Journal for 3rd August, 1940: (34 Sol. J. 497).
"Replying to the debate the Lord Chancellor observed that, strictly speaking, there was no need for the Government to introduce the Bill, because they could do the whole thing by Orders in Council under the Defence Regulations, but the Government took the view that, as they were dealing with the rights and liberties of ordinary citizens, it would be a monstrous thing to use that power without bringing it before the attention of Parliament."

Differs Radically

On this citation I would only say that the considered opinion of His Majesty's Government on the question then before the House of Lords appears to differ radically and irrevocably from the opinion that Government held at that time about evacuation in Hongkong, as the affidavit of Mr N. L. Smith shows, but that is a matter for the consideration of the Executive Government of the Colony, and cannot have any bearing on the conclusions to which a court of justice may come. It is interesting too to note that Lord Simon had no doubt in his own mind about the competence of a Defence Regulation to achieve the same end as the statute the House was then debating.

As to what is the proper construction to be placed on such legislative enactments as the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939 and the Defence Regulations the position is I think clear. In *Re Boulton* 1915 1 K.B. 21, Scrutton J. (as he then was) said: "The power used to justify such extension... And in *ex parte Zindig* *St. V. Halliday*, (1917) A.C. 260 Lord Atkinson in his speech at page 274 said "For myself I must say that I never could appreciate the contention that statutes invading the liberty of the subject should be construed after one manner and statutes not invading it after another; that certain words should in the first class have a meaning put upon them different from what the same words would have put upon them when used in the second. I think the original words do it is to interpret a statute of the one class or the other should endeavour to find out what, according to the well-known rules and principles of construction, the statute means, and if the meaning be clear to apply it in that sense. Should the statute be ambiguous, equally susceptible of two meanings, one leading to invasion of the liberty of the subject and the other not, it may well be that the latter should be preferred on the ground of the presumed intention of the legislature not to interfere with it. That is a wholly different matter."

The Second Point

Mr d'Almada's second point necessarily involves a close examination of the authorities. It is not surprising that in such a matter direct authority is not available. Mr. Street in his recent work on the Doctrine of Ultra Vires writes at page 445 "It will be presumed that a statute is intended to be not only constitutional but reasonable. Statutes must be interpreted so as not to lead to absurdity. An Ordinance providing that persons convicted outside a Colony could be banished if they entered the Colony could not mean that persons domiciled in the Colony, and convicted when temporarily outside it, could be banished from their homes (*Venter v. R.* 1907 T.S. 910), and a penalty prescribed for entering the Colony without a pass cannot be meant to apply to a inhabitant of the Colony who received a licence to find a home elsewhere but is obliged to return. (*R. v. Zibi* 1928 E.D.L. 240).
"Interesting and opposite as these cases at first sight seem to be I am unable in the absence of reports of the cases and the text of the statutes there under consideration, to invoke

them in aid of Mr. d'Almada's submission, that regulation 3 cannot apply to persons domiciled in Hongkong but at most only to transients and immigrants."

Two Examples

Two reported cases are to me of particular interest in considering the present case as both of them concern Orders of a competent authority prohibiting the plaintiff from entering or residing in a defined area in Britain in which area lay his home and his business. They are *Rex v. Donohoe* ex parte *Macale* (1910) 85 L.J.K.B. 1744, and *Donohoe v. Phillips* and others (1918) 35 T.L.R. 46.

In neither of these cases was the validity of the regulation under which action purported to be taken challenged. In the earlier case it was held that the absence of evidence that the military authority did not honestly suspect the person to whom the order was directed the court would not interfere to protect such person, and that it could not enquire whether the ground upon which the military authorities suspected such person were reasonable.

In the latter case *Banks L. J.* said no doubt the appellant felt very acutely the position in which he had been placed by the order. It was not difficult to wax eloquent about the hardships suffered by a man who had been prevented for all this time from entering the locality where his business was, but these were not ordinary times. In a time of grave national peril it was necessary that the competent military authorities should be clothed with wide powers to act. Honest mistakes might easily be made and if they were honestly made the consequences must be borne as one of the consequences of a lamentable war, and Scrutton J. characteristically said the courts were always anxious to protect the liberty of the subject. They did so both in the interests of the subject and in the interests of the State. In time of war there must be some modifications in the interests of the State. It had been said that a war could not be conducted on the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. It might also be said that a war could not be conducted according to the principles of Magna Carta.

Executive's Wide Powers

Very wide powers have been given to the Executive to act on suspicion in matters affecting the interests of the State. The responsibility for giving these powers rested not with the Judges but with the representatives of the people in Parliament. The power was given not to the Judges but to the naval and military authorities and it was upon them and not upon the Judges that the responsibility for the exercise of that power rested. Looking at the words of the regulation it was plain that the authorities and very great power, and he protested against the Judges' being called upon to say how the war should be carried on.

I have considered as carefully as I can all the reported cases in which Defence of the Realm Regulations have been challenged and very great power, and he protested against the Judges' being called upon to say how the war should be carried on.

Limits Assigned

"What are the boundaries or limits of this legislative territory thus assigned to the King in Council? (1) They must continue only during the continuance of the present war. (2) They must be exercised honestly with the intention of securing the public safety and defence of the realm (see *Lord Wrenbury* in *Rex v. Halliday* 1917 A.C. 260). It is argued that there is a third limitation, namely that the regulation must be reasonably capable of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. There is considerable authority in decisions of Judges of this Division and the Court of Appeal that there may be such a limitation on the powers of the King in Council. Lord Wrenbury, however, appears to think that provided the honesty of the authority to which the legislative power is delegated is not challenged and the regulation is intended to be made for the purposes of the Act there is no other limit on the power to issue regulations under the Act. This view seems to agree with the passage from Lord Parker's judgment in *The Zamora* (1910) 8 A.C.

77 at page 107: "Those who are responsible for the national security must be the sole judges of what the national security requires."

Judges and Security

As applied to the present case these words construed strictly seem to mean that if the King in Council is entrusted with the duty of making regulations for the national security, the Judges cannot enter into the question whether the regulations issued for that purpose have or have not any tendency to promote the public safety and defence of the realm.

I think, however, that is stating the powers granted to the King in Council rather more widely than the statute justifies. I do not think that a regulation is valid merely because it is issued by the King in Council as one of the regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914. But I doubt whether the further limitation is quite correctly stated in the form in which it was put in argument.

In my judgment a regulation which, upon the face of it, could not possibly aid in securing the public safety or the defence of the realm would be outside the legislative territory assigned by the Act to the King in Council. Lord Atkinson in *Rex v. Halliday* suggests, without deciding, some such limitation. He says at page 272 "Two conditions are, however, imposed. First, regulations can only be issued during the war and, second, whatever their purpose to do must be done for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. It by no means follows, however, that if on the face of a regulation it enjoined or required something to be done which could not in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it would not be ultra vires and void. It is not necessary to decide this precise point on the present occasion."

Limitation of Powers

In my judgment some such limitation of the powers as suggested by Lord Atkinson does properly arise from the description of the delegated powers as powers to make regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. If a regulation is such that it cannot, on the face of it, conceivably aid in securing the safety of the public and the defence of the realm, it is not, in my opinion, within the legislative powers which are conferred during the war on His Majesty in Council. The third limitation may be stated as follows: Regulations which, on the face of them, show that they cannot afford any assistance in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm are not within the powers conferred on the legislature on the King in Council."

The real foundation of Mr d'Almada's argument on behalf of the plaintiff is *Chester v. Bateson* 1920 1 K.B. 829. The regulation in question in the case provided that "no person shall without the consent of the Minister of Munitions take any proceedings for the purpose of obtaining an order or decree for the recovery of possession of, or for the ejectment of a tenant of, any dwelling house in a 'special area' and in which a munition worker is living."

The judgments of the learned Judges who constituted the Divisional Court have been so much referred to in argument that I feel I must cite from them freely. Darling J. said: "It is objected that the regulation is bad because it forbids any person, without the consent of the Minister of Munitions, to take or cause to be taken any proceedings to recover possession of his own house, or to eject a tenant from it, where the tenant is employed in certain work connected with war material. I found my judgment on the passage in *Rex v. Halliday* where Lord Finlay says that Parliament may entrust great powers to His Majesty in Council, feeling certain that such powers will be reasonably exercised; and, further, on these words of Lord Atkinson in the same case: 'It by no means follows, however, that if on the face of a regulation it enjoined or required something to be done which could not, in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it would not be ultra vires and void. It is not necessary to decide this precise point on the present occasion, but I desire to hold myself free to deal with it when it arises.'"

Securing Public Safety

Here I think it does at last arise; and I ask myself whether it is a necessary, or even a reasonable, way to aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm to give power to a Minister to forbid any person to institute proceedings to recover possession of a house so long as a war worker is living in it. The main question to be decided is whether the occupant is a workman so employed, and the regulation might

have been so framed as to make this a good answer to the application for possession, still leaving that question to be decided by a court of law. But the regulation as framed forbids the owner of the property access to all legal tribunals in regard to this matter. This might, of course, legally be done by Act of Parliament; but I think this extreme disability can be inflicted only by direct enactment of the Legislature itself, and that so grave an invasion of the rights of all subjects was not intended by the Legislature to be accomplished by a departmental order. It is to be observed that this regulation not only deprives the subject of his ordinary right to seek justice in the Courts of Law, but provides that merely to resort there without the permission of the Minister of Munitions first had and obtained, shall of itself be a summary offence, and so render the seeker after justice liable to imprisonment and fine. I allow that in stress of war we may rightly be obliged, as we should be ready to forgo much of our liberty, but I hold that this elemental right of the subjects of the British Crown cannot be thus easily taken from them.

Original Purpose

Avery J. puts the position thus: The purpose in view when the regulation was made, namely, to prevent the disturbance of munition workers in their dwellings, may, without doubt, be said to be reasonable; and a regulation designed to prevent such disturbance, providing that no order for ejectment should be made except under conditions prescribed, would probably be held to be intra vires the statute; but the objection which is made to the regulation as it stands is that it deprives the King's subjects of their right of access to the Courts of Justice and renders them liable to punishment if they have the temerity to ask for justice in any of the King's Courts. In my opinion there is not to be found in the statute anything to authorise or justify a regulation having that result, and nothing less than express words in the statute taking away the right of the King's subject of access to the Courts of Justice would authorise or justify it.

Sweeping Powers

Sankey J. said: "It is true that the power to make a regulation to prevent the successful prosecution of the war being endangered is of a wide and sweeping character, but I decline to hold that Parliament intended by these general words to give to the Executive the right to close any of the King's Courts against his subjects unless they obtained the sanction of a Minister to resort thereto. I should be slow to hold that Parliament ever conferred such a power unless it expressed it in the clearest possible language, and I should never hold that it was given indirectly by ambiguous regulations made in pursuance of any Act. *Chester v. Bateson* was decided in 1920, three years after the House of Lords had adjudicated in *Rex v. Halliday*. That decision was binding on the Divisional Court in 1920 and *Chester v. Bateson* was decided solely on the loop-hole left by Lord Atkinson in his speech in *Halliday's* case."

Common Law Rights

In a later case tried in the same year, *Newcastle Breweries Ltd. v. The King* (1920) 1 K.B. 834, it was held that a regulation which purported to deprive persons whose goods were requisitioned by the naval or military authorities of their right to the fair market value and to a judicial decision of the amount, was ultra vires. Salter J. in the course of his judgment said: "In *Chester v. Bateson* it was decided that regulation 2 (a) (2) of these Regulations is invalid. The judgment in that case are, in substance, applicable here. That Regulation deprived a class of subjects, in certain circumstances, of the common law right of access to a particular Court given in express terms by a recent statute."

That decision was not tested on appeal but it was severely criticised by Greer J. in his judgment in *Hudson's Bay Co. v. MacLay*. "I think the plaintiff's Counsel was quite right in regarding the decision in the *Newcastle Breweries* Case as strongly in their favour. It is, however, a recent decision of a Judge co-ordinate jurisdiction and is as I understand, under appeal. It and so far as it involves the proposition that the King in Council has not power to issue regulations which will enable the country to acquire its necessary stores at less than current market prices, I regret that I am impossible to agree with the decision."

Peculiar Facts

Chester v. Bateson is cited with approval in *Fowle v. Menill* 1921 90 L.J.K.B. 108... but it is clear from the judgments in that case that the decision in *Chester's* case was

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held to be justified only by the extreme and peculiar facts of the case. It is referred to also in *Rex v. Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison* ex parte *Foy* (1920) 84 J.P. 94, a case of the internment of a British subject without trial after the armistice but before the date of the official termination of the war. There Avery J. said: "I wish only to add that *Chester v. Bateson* is an illustration of the way in which this Court jealously guards its power and authority to interfere in any case in which the powers conferred on it by statute. To make the decision in that case analogous to the present, it would have to be said that the regulation which is now in question forbids any person to apply to this Court for a writ of habeas corpus, whereas it does nothing of the kind."

Reasonableness at Issue

The task before me can be very shortly stated in the words of Atkin J. in *Lipton v. Ford*, 1917 2 K.B. 647. "All that I have to see is whether the regulation is one that is reasonably capable of being a regulation for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. If it is I do not think the Court is entitled to question the discretion of the Executive to whom Parliament has entrusted powers in such wide terms." To that question, giving the words of the Regulations their plain and ordinary meaning, and having due regard to the term of the affidavit of Mr N. L. Smith, there can in my judgment be only one answer. The Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, are in my opinion, not ultra vires and this action therefore fails. There must be judgment for the defendants, and the interim injunction granted by me on 13th December and extended on 8th January until the trial of the action is discharged.

In view of the conclusion to which I have come I must make an order for costs, but, following *McCordie* in *Shuttle v. Rolfe*, (1920) 36 T.L.R. 820, I desire to say that in view of the great public importance of these proceedings, their importance both to the subject and to the State, I think that the Crown ought not to enforce the costs.

DOG FIGHT OVER ATHENS

R.A.F. DAMAGE BOMBERS

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—British fighters engaged the Italian planes that raided Plagos (port of Athens) to-day, shooting one bomber down into the sea and damaging another, states a British communiqué.

A British plane crashed on landing and burst into flames.

Roosevelt's Representative

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Colonel William Donovan, President Roosevelt's personal representative, arrived at Sofia to-day. He has been to Athens and seen the fighting in Albania and British troops in action in North Africa.

Japanese Dive Bomb Train


In Kiangsi Province

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Reuter).—Japanese naval aircraft yesterday morning blew up a freight train west of Kwangsin in the north-west of Kiangsi province, it was announced here. The Japanese dive-bombed on the train, blowing up several cars as well as destroying railway tracks and warehouses near the town.

820, I desire to say that in view of the great public importance of these proceedings, their importance both to the subject and to the State, I think that the Crown ought not to enforce the costs.

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SWEET POTATO PIPER, Fox trot "ROAD TO SINGAPORE".
- JOE LOSS AND HIS ORCHESTRA
- DD 5588 LET THE CURTAIN COME DOWN, Fox trot.
YOU MADE ME CARE, Waltz.
DD 5589 THE WOODPECKER SONG, Quickstep.
IF I SHOULD FALL IN LOVE AGAIN, Waltz.
DD 5590 WHEN JUNE COMES, Fox trot.
RAINBOW VALLEY, Slow Fox trot.
DD 5591 THIS CAN'T BE LOVE, Quickstep ("UP AND DOING").
WHEN NIGHT IS THROUGH, Fox trot.

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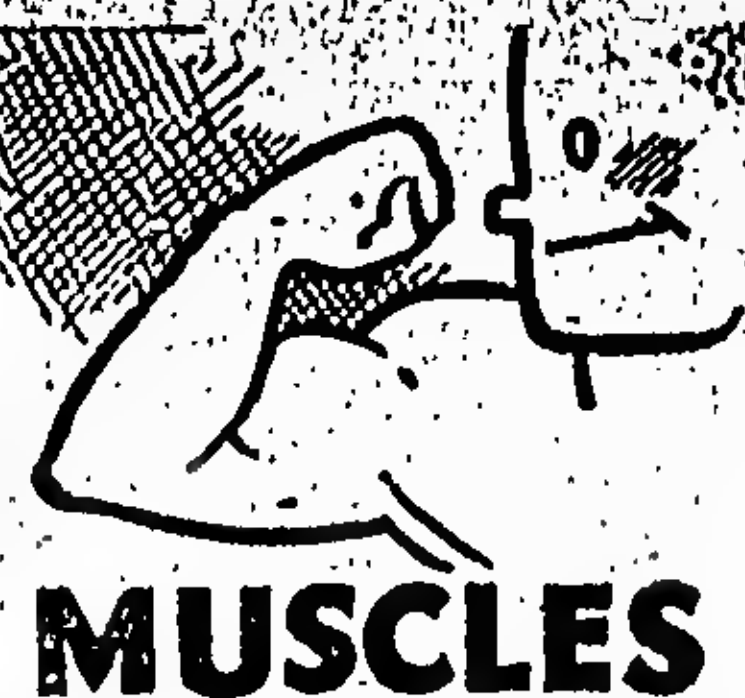


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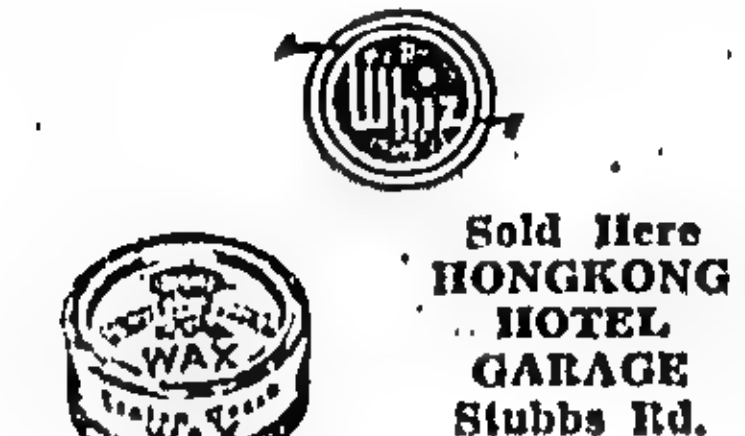
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. W. E. Peers wishes to thank all her friends for their kind wishes, telephone messages, letters and flowers. She is at present unable to write personally, but would like everyone to know she greatly appreciates their kindness and is hoping for better news.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, January 21, 1941.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26016

THE press "Special to the Telegraph" is used by the "Hongkong Telegraph" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance. It is not to be used for the purpose of indicating "UP" is received in Hongkong on the date of publication by the United Press Association who reserve all rights and forbid republications, either wholly or in part without previous arrangement.

NOMURA'S MISSION

ADMIRAL Nomura is starting for America to take up the most important position in the Japanese Government, next to that of the Premier and Foreign Minister. As Ambassador to the United States he actually represents the last hope of arresting from their steady decline into the abyss of war the relations between the two countries. It cannot be said that much hope is placed on the prospects of the Admiral achieving success in this sphere, especially in view of the fact that the greatly heightened feeling of the United States in favour of aid for Britain has not led to any easing of precautions in the Pacific.

Japan is largely to blame for thus linking the destinies of the east and west. It is she who has not cast her lot with the Axis Powers, flaunting her friendship with the European aggressor nations in the face of China, Britain and America, and seeking to tie up all the issues involved in Europe with her own New Order in Asia, the southward expansion programme would never have gained the spotlight that recent events have given to it.

Forbearance in Indo-China and abstention from the tripartite pact would have done much to restore Japan's name to good favour among the Democracies, especially since she had bogged herself down in the China incident and was not able to prosecute her designs effectively. It seems that hot-headed elements still rule at Tokyo. They are gambling on an all or nothing chance and have conducted a policy that has completely alienated America.

Japan may await the conclusion of an "understanding" between Berlin and Vichy which would give the signal for occupation of lower Indo-China with its consequent threat to Singapore. A small part of her fleet could demonstrate against the Netherlands East Indies while her land and sea forces might attempt to blockade Hongkong, this triple movement serving to divide the concerted antagonism towards her of Holland, America and Britain in the Far East while one or more plums are detached from the shaken tree. China in the meantime remains patching up her defences which can be attacked at a more opportune time, and Russia is bribed by fishing and frontier concessions and Axis threats to refrain from hostilities.

It is because of these open intentions that American statesmen have spoken so plainly of the menace of Japan; it is not, as Japan would have it, American hostility that has provoked the Japanese programme. It seems extraordinary to a common-sense person that Japan is prepared to accept years of more intensive warfare and penury and also to court national disaster for impossible aims—the domination of all Asia and ultimately, the world. Incredible as it seems, the Japanese do envisage these possibilities and they can live in pain and suffering and die attempting to achieve them. That is why words of reason are falling on deaf ears.

Their first Christmas in Australia was spent by Hongkong evacuates amidst nostalgic thoughts of home and many were conscious of the season only for the sake of their children... this intimate letter from exile reveals what was uppermost in every mind when the church bells pealed their welcome to 1941.

NOW we can say we especially for the Scottish evacuates. They thought fondly of their last New Year's morning at the K.C.C., the Gloucester or the "Gripps," and most of them knew they could not observe the traditional "first foot" among strangers in a new land.

Some, however, felt that they simply must officially say goodbye to the sad, old days of 1940 New Year with high hopes and a prayer in their hearts.

During the holiday season, we clustered around the telegraph offices to send off greetings to Hongkong, and eagerly opened cables received from our loved ones there.

Many of us preferred to remember Christmas only from the religious point of view, and little effort was made to celebrate as we would have done in Hongkong. We attended no boisterous cocktail parties and few of us went out dancing owing to the lack of partners.

FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR CHILDREN, however, many Hongkong women recognised the festive season for, after all, Christmas should be a joyous time for them.

And they really did have a good time this year, especially in the toy departments of the city stores. They found a real live Father Christmas in every shop who shook hands and presented them each with a gift. They watched a tiny model city in action, had rides on hobby horses, and gazed longingly at the latest in toy trains and baby dolls.

Their mothers, too, enjoyed themselves thoroughly during the Christmas shopping week. True, they were jostled and pushed from counter to counter, realising that all Sydney does but I know they loved every minute of it. Even the shop windows were a delight—the latest in window-dressing in honour of the festive season.

THE WARM WEATHER, however, did not fit in with our ideas of Christmas. We felt it strange to be eating turkey and plum pudding in the heat of a summer's afternoon. But to find a threepenny bit in the pudding meant more cash—a threepenny bit meant nothing to us last year when we were handling dollars and cents.

The New Year, however, presented a bigger problem—night when every noise-pro-

IT'S A SHAME



Housebreaker Hitler cannot think why Britain leads him such a dance.

As convicts mutter in the clink, "The police don't give a man a chance."

Why doesn't Britain go her way? And let the poor dog gnaw his bone?

As all well-meaning burglars say, "The police won't leave a man alone."

Why don't we wink the other eye? And let the crook complete his crime? As all the best embezzlers cry,

"It is the poor wot gets the blame."

A. P. HERBERT.
In the "Sunday Graphic."



A kangaroo makes friends with a young evacuee.

ducing instrument within range really brought quiet to the whistles, tin cans, gongs and thousands assembled, but when the whistles started welcoming the new year the silence was immediately broken.

High Hopes and A Prayer

By

Helen Walker Duncan

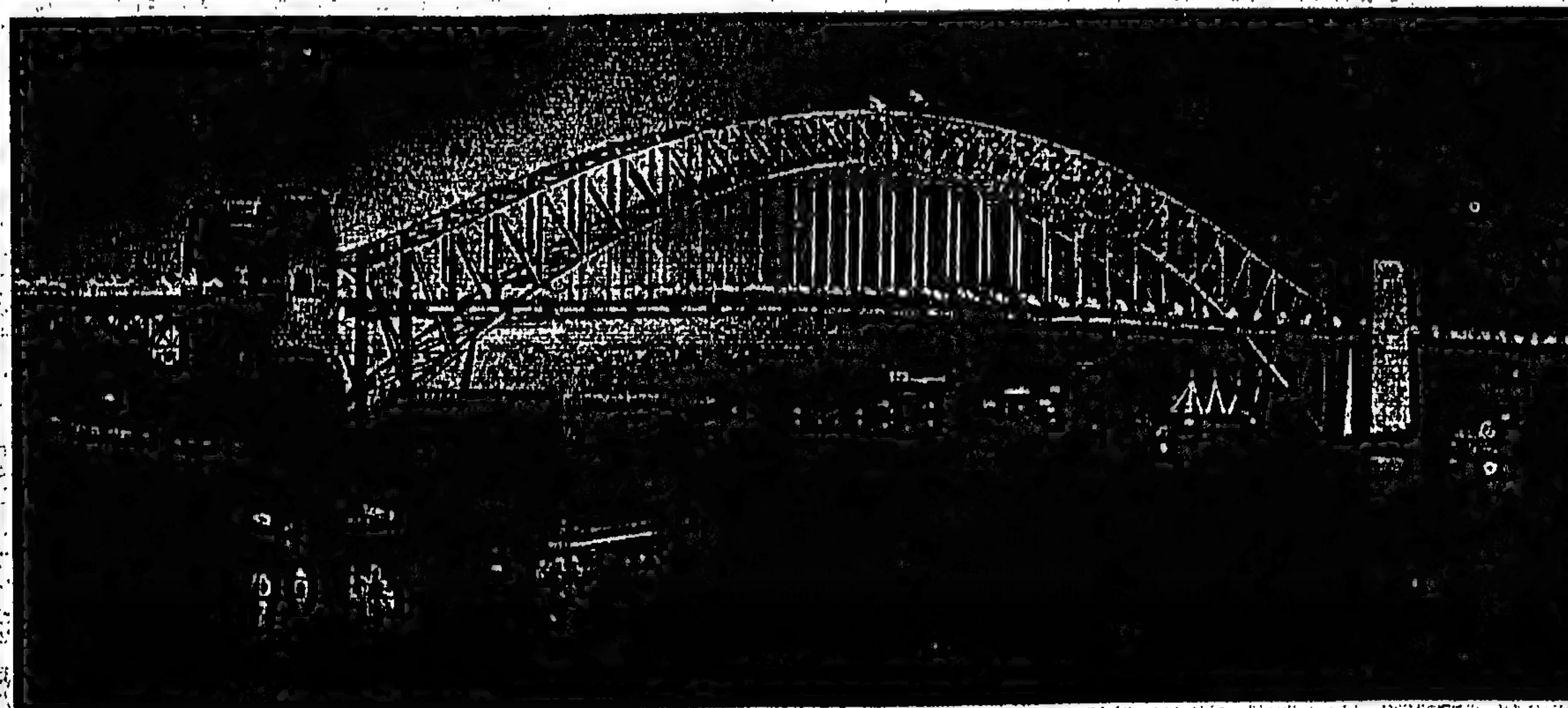
SEVERAL OF THE HONGKONG EVACUATES attended watchnight services which were held in city and suburban churches of all denominations. Bondi Beach, where most of the evacuates are now staying, was thronged as hundreds of revellers took their last swim of the old year. At midnight, the Bondi and North Bondi Surf Life Saving Club members staged their annual New Year's procession.

Dozens of evacuates attended midnight cinema shows in town, whilst others stayed at home and listened to the excellent programmes broadcast from all the radio stations.

On New Year's Day, some of the Scottish evacuates visited the Highland gathering held at the Kyeemagh polo ground; others attended the racing at Randwick and the surf carnival at Curl Curl.

Many of them spent a quiet time in their new homes with their children. On New Year's night, many went to the High-land Society's annual Scottish concert at the Town Hall.

But despite all this, however, we felt a natural yearning to be a back among our own people. With more sincerity than ever, we are wishing each other a truly happy and joyous New Year.



Night view of Sydney and the famous bridge.

ROOSEVELT SOUNDS A CLARION CALL TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20 (UP).—PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, IN THE COURSE OF HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO-DAY, WHEN HE BECAME THE FIRST MAN TO ASSUME THE U.S. PRESIDENCY FOR A THIRD TERM, URGED ALL AMERICANS TO PERPETUATE DEMOCRACY "IN THE FACE OF GREAT PERILS NEVER BEFORE ENCOUNTERED."

He challenged the philosophy of men who believe that Democracy is doomed and who believe that "tyranny and slavery will become a surging wave of the future."

"Democracy is not dying," declared President Roosevelt. "We know it, because we have seen it revive—and grow. We know it cannot die because it is built on unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—undertaken and carried through by free expression of a free majority."

"OUR STRONG PURPOSE"

In concluding his speech, President Roosevelt declared: "In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and perpetuate the integrity of Democracy. For this we must muster the spirit of American faith in America. We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans we go forward in the service of our country and by the will of God."

President Roosevelt did not make any specific reference to the conversion of American industry into an arsenal for Democracy as in his declarations of December 19 and January 7; instead the keynote of his address was the defence of the Democratic principle.

Task of The People

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—"On each Inauguration Day, the American people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States," declared President Roosevelt in his inaugural address to-day.

He said: "In this day the task of the people is to save that nation and its institutions from disruption from without. To us, there has come a time in the midst of swift happenings to pause for a moment to take stock—to recall what our place in history has been, and to re-discover what we are, and what we may be. If we do not, we risk a real peril of inaction."

"The lives of nations are determined not by the count of years but by the lifetime of human spirit. The life of man is three score years and ten, a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live. There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that democracy, as a form of government and a frame of life is limited or measured by a kind of mystical and artificial reason that for some unexplained reason tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future, and that freedom is an ebbing tide."

Democracy is Not Dying

"But we Americans know that such is not true. Democracy is not dying. We know it because we have seen it revive—and grow. We know that it cannot die because it is built on the unimpaired initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—undertaken and carried through by a free expression of thought."

"We sense that it is still spreading on every continent—for it is the most humane, the most advanced and in the end the most unconquerable of all forms of human society."

Mind of A Nation

"A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and

needs of its neighbours—all other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world; and a nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts. It is that something which matters most to its future, which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present. It is a thing for which we find it difficult, even impossible, to yet upon in a single simple word and yet we all understand what it is—the spirit and the faith of America."

Human History

"It is the product of centuries. Democratic aspiration is not a mere recent happening in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early peoples, it blazed anew in the Middle Ages, it was written in the Magna Carta."

"In the Americas, its impact has been irresistible. Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit and the millions who followed and the stock that sprang from them, all have moved forward constantly and consistently towards an ideal which in itself has gained in stature and charity with each generation."

"We know that we still have far to go and that we must more greatly build security and opportunity for the knowledge of every citizen is in a measure justified by the resources and capacity of the land, but it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone, for there is also the spirit."

If The Spirit Died

"If the spirit of America were killed even though the nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the American we know would have perished. That spirit, that faith, speaks to us in our daily lives in ways that are often unnoticed. It speaks to us from other nations of this hemisphere and from those across the sea, enslaved as well as free."

"Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old story."

Recalling President Washington's first inaugural address in 1789 when he spoke of the "preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "If we lose that sacred fire, if we let it be smothered with doubt or fear, then we shall reject the destiny that Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish."

"The preservation of the spirit and faith of nations does and will furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice we may make in the cause of national defence. In the face of perils never before encountered our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy. For this we must muster the spirit of America, the faith of America."

Forward By Will of God

"We do not retreat; we are not content to stand still. As Americans we go forward in the service of our country by the will of God, to the end (Cheers)."

Mighty cheers swelled up from the multitude in the Plaza beneath the Capitol's sun-flecked dome as the President reached the concluding passage of his inaugural speech. After the speech, the President, before re-entering his car to return to the White House, waited in the white-pillared pavilion which had been specially erected in front of the Capitol for to-day's ceremonies and stood with the multitude as the band played the national anthem.

Observers noted that President Roosevelt looked more than usually serious before he took the oath. He was also unusually strong in emphasis throughout his address, but afterwards he greeted friends gaily and appeared to be in the best of spirits.

Several members of Mr. Roosevelt's family, including his mother, witnessed the historic inauguration from the pavilion, over which the President's own blue and gold flag waved with the Stars and Stripes.

Export Of Rice To Japan

Indo-China Agreement Is Reached

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Domei).—An agreement of views on the problem of the export of French Indo-China rice to Japan, was reached on January 20 between the Japanese and French Indo-China delegations, according to a communique issued yesterday evening by the Board of Information.

The communique read: "Continuing their discussions of economic questions regarding French Indo-China, the Japanese and French delegations headed by Ambassador H. H. Matsumura, and M. René Robin respectively, to-day reached an agreement of views on the problem of export of French Indo-China rice to Japan. Discussions on other matters are being continued."

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—The Governor, Sir Roger Lumley, received and inspected a unit of 20 ambulances subscribed for by private donors within a few weeks of the Governor's appeal on behalf of the St. John's Association.

A Million People Observe Ceremony

Inauguration Described

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UP).—President Roosevelt, before going to the Capitol for his inauguration, went to the historic St. John's Episcopal church to ask for divine guidance, and he prayed for peace in the same pew where President John Madison prayed in 1810.

Meanwhile, thousands of people were gathered around the Capitol to hear the inaugural address. The streets were crowded in the inaugural area and it was estimated that 1,000,000 persons had come to observe the ceremony. The crowds outside the church applauded the presidential party. There was bright sunshine and the air was cold.

Following the President's car were 60 motorcycle police with sirens roaring. They arrived at the rear of the church where a special ramp had been built to accommodate the party. The President's sons, their wives, children, his wife and mother preceded him into the church where many high political celebrities and Cabinet members had assembled. The police and secret service officials had difficulty in keeping the crowds behind the lines.

Leaves For Capitol

At 11.30 a.m. President Roosevelt left the White House enroute to the Capitol where a colourful group of diplomats had met in the Capitol building, resplendent in their gold braid and silver scarves in readiness to parade through the rotunda to the platform where the President would take the oath of office, 25 feet above the heads of the spectators. Dr. Theunis, the German Charge d'Affaires, dressed in a morning suit, arrived early with his wife.

Cheered By 100,000

At midday, 100,000 spectators in Capitol plaza cheered the arrival of the President's automobile and from the United States Marine Band played "Hail to the Chief." Four army scout cars equipped with machine guns surrounded the President's car. The President waved a silk handkerchief to the crowds. A squadron of motor cycle units preceded the car in a V shape formation. Mrs. Roosevelt rode directly behind the President's car followed by a car bearing the retiring Vice-President, Mr. John Garner and then another car bearing the Vice-President elect, Mr. Henry Wallace.

Mr. Wallace took the oath of office a minute before the President took his oath. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes administered the Presidential oath and the retiring Vice-President, Mr. John Garner, swore in Vice-President Wallace.

Freezingly Cold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Thousands of visitors from all over the country, including a large contingent from Canada, left crowded hotels and homes early to-day to attend the inaugural ceremonies, many of them wrapped in rugs and furs because the weather was freezingly cold though the sun was shining brightly.

After the Church service, President Roosevelt and family returned to the White House in an open car and were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the route. The President later left the White House and drove up the broad, beflagged Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol amid more cheering throngs.

A New Meaning

The various ceremonies had all the colour of past inaugurations but there was a new meaning owing to events abroad.

Washington was so crowded that some visitors who came by car brought trailers in which to live, and railway companies temporarily housed passengers in "Pullman cities" in railway yards.

Thousands of people stamped and shouted as Mr. Roosevelt waved his silk hat to the crowd along the route to the Capitol. The crowd was estimated at 75,000.

An escort of Police and Secret Servicemen guarded President Roosevelt as he drove to the Capitol accompanied by Mr. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator Barkley, Democratic Leader of the Senate. Mrs. Roosevelt occupied the second car. Mr. John Garner, the former Vice-President, followed and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallace followed.

Chief Justice Hughes administered

CONVOYS ESCORTED BY PLANES

(BY "REUTERS" AIR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The R.A.F. Coastal Command is straining every nerve to assist the Navy to upset Axis plans for reducing the scale of American aid to Britain and, at the crucial moment, launching any surprise invasion.

The magnitude of the task and pointers to success in its execution were outlined by a senior R.A.F. officer to-day.

Night Attacks

An aerial escort is being provided for many convoys through the north-western approaches to Britain. U-boat commanders have adopted the technique of attacking Atlantic shipping in these approaches by night instead of day because they dislike the protecting aircraft. Methods of locating and pouncing on submarines by night as well as day are being developed.

New long range fighters will be coming into service to tackle the long-range bombers which are harassing Allied shipping.

So vigilant are the Coastal Command reconnaissance aircraft all the way from Norway to the south of France that it is calculated that these "eyes" of the R.A.F. will give due notice of the last stage of preparation for an invasion anywhere along the occupied-European coastline. Invasion barges are still there and while they are unlikely to sail in the present weather, a watch is being kept for any sign of a move.

4,700 Escorts

From the outbreak of war to the middle of this month, air escort was provided for 4,700 convoys. Submarines were sighted on 200 occasions. Approximately 160 attacks were made on them. The number of "kills" is not revealed.

In the last few months, approximately 50,000 tons of enemy shipping were destroyed by aerial torpedo attack alone.

Scores of mine-laying flights have been made to estuaries in enemy-occupied territory, for which "remarkable successes" are claimed.

Recently Coastal Command bombers have concentrated on German and Italian submarine bases in Occupied France.

Mrs Mueller Prosecuted

Changed Address Without Permission

Mrs Lilian Mueller, 30, stenographer, residing at 10, Fort Street, second floor, Bay View, was charged before Mr H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy this morning with committing a breach of the Defence Regulations. It was alleged that she was on January 20 at Bay View which is outside the area to which her movements are confined.

Inspector F. T. J. Portallion said that Mrs. Mueller was served with a Restriction of Movements Order on November 9 last year. That order was explained to her and she signed it. At that time, she was living in Kowloon, and she reported every Monday to the War Police Station.

On December 28, she spoke to Det. Sergt. F. E. Russell, of the Special Branch, and asked his permission to remove to Bay View. Sergt. Russell instructed her to write to the Special Branch for permission. She did so on December 30, and permission was refused her on January 3.

In spite of that, continued Inspector Portallion, she persisted in removing to a place outside the restricted area. She had been living at Bay View since January 1.

Mr Sheldon, after listening to the facts, asked Mrs. Mueller if she admitted them.

She replied, "No, I don't."

Inspector Portallion asked for a remand until Saturday, and mentioned that defendant was on bail of \$100. The case was adjourned to Saturday at 11 a.m.

Magnificent Morale Of Malta

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).

The firmness of the people of Malta in the face of repeated attacks is shown by a telegram sent by the Governor (Lieut. General W. G. S. Dobbie) to the Colonial Secretary (Lord Lloyd). It reads: "Malta has taken a very heavy toll of the enemy in the recent attacks. The spirit of the people of Malta is as strong as ever."

Day of Rest

MALTA, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A total of 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed at Malta on Sunday. It is now officially announced.

This made the total enemy losses in three days 37 destroyed for certain, five probably destroyed and nine damaged.

The oath to President Roosevelt, who was standing bareheaded.

Sensational Incident

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A sensational incident marked the closing stages of the presidential inauguration.

An unidentified man, carrying a loaded revolver, was arrested by secret service men in the square fronting the White House just before the President returned from the Capitol. The man was taken to hospital for examination.

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Thursday & Friday
January 23rd & 24th

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The New Lighter Brew.

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(The Royal Regiment)

(by kind permission of Lt. Col. D. J. McDougall, M.C., and Officers)

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A CONCERT

Under the direction of H. B. Jordan, A.R.C.M.

at the

Kowloon Cricket Club

on Saturday, 8th February, 1941, at 9.15 p.m.

In aid of the S. C. M. Post

BOMBER FUND

Table seats can be reserved at the Club (Tel. 57018)
Ladies at \$1.50 and Gentlemen \$2.00



The talented Chinese dancer Miss Ai-lien Tai is shown above in a graceful pose from her pastoral dance "Ruth" which is one of the numbers she will present at the China Hospitals' Benefit show at the King's Theatre to-morrow at 9.30 p.m.

R.N.R. Officer's Appeal Ends

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
OSAKA, Jan. 21 (Domei).—The six-day appeal hearing against the 8-year hard labour sentence imposed on January 20 by the Kobe District

Court upon Vincent Oswald Peters, 46, Lieutenant of the British Naval Reserve, upon conviction of violation was concluded yesterday afternoon in the Osaka District Appellate Court.

The judgment will be pronounced on February 3.
The appeal hearing was heard in camera.

"Kung Hay Fat Choy"

CHINESE NEW YEAR CARNIVALS

At the



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"R. Abbit's" Cricket Comments

Weather Spoils Several Matches

University Hold Recreio: Splendid Knock By E. L. Gosano: A Few Hints On Playing Cricket

We are not being very fortunate in our weather this year as it has broken just as the League matches began. Goodness knows what with the demands of camps and drills it is hard enough to run League cricket—or any cricket—even if the weather is fine.

Still one must hope for a change soon, as the present weather has come along much too early. Of course, things are not quite so bad down below as they are on the Peak, where it is dreadful, and the rain is extraordinarily local.

Although it was possible to complete games at the Varsity ground at Pokfulam and across at Recreio, under perfectly beautiful conditions, it is understood, all the Happy Valley games, and those at the H.K.C.C. and Sookunpoo had to be abandoned soon after the start. The C.S.C.C. and Police were wise in calling off.

Varsity Draw

There is no doubt whatever that the Varsity are a greatly improved batting side. The Recreio batted first and one cannot criticize their captaincy as they did everything possible to give themselves a chance of winning. They managed to run up 172 for 3 by a quarter to four thanks very largely to a hard hit innings by Eddie Gosano. Of course if any hitter gets going the Varsity ground is a paradise.

I remember when I was skipping a side there—about a long while ago—I had to send out and stop one of my batsmen hitting the ball over the wire netting as not only was the Varsity in danger of running out of balls, but he was wasting time while people were hunting down the ball. I never heard how many balls were recovered but I know that more than six started out the Kennedy Town. But to resume my present subject.

E. L. got 81 not out in a very quick time. L. G. had 38 not out, G. N. 32 and J. M. 18. The latter was playing with a damaged knee. I seem to recall quite a few years ago that E. L. tried to carry on with a dicky cartilage and was out of the game for some time in consequence. It is wisest not to take chances on knees. I refer to cricket of course.

Stubborn Defence

At the declaration I should have laid odds on Recreio and when Matthews and Ride had gone for under twenty, I should have lengthened them. But the rest-fought-a defensive action and saved the game. I strongly suspect that the Recreio bowlers did not like the matting. Of course cold and drizzly conditions always hamper the bowlers—and felders more than the batsmen. K. Y. Tam was top score with 22 and Fenton, Hong Chey and Naranjan Singh got useful double figure scores though nothing startling was done.

At King's Park

It was a gallant gesture of the University to put in Recreio at King's Park (and I am told they did) but I think in view of the weather it was an unwise one as the light was obviously going to

deteriorate a great deal towards the end of the afternoon while I can see no reason why it should be hoped that the wicket would grow easier. The Recreio did not do too well and but for M. A. Remedios (44) and H. A. Barros 32 not out, they would have been in an awful mess. As it was they managed to get 131 runs, and this proved ample. K. C. Lo, who has come down from the first made a steady 10 but the only two other double figures were the 11 of R. M. Soares and 10 of Amplanavari. P. M. N. da Silva was the man who did most of the damage as he had the excellent figures of 10-3-18-0.

The Other Matches

Nothing of importance happened in the other games which only lasted from fifteen minutes to half an hour before the rain set in. I see however that the Club were taking on the R.A. They seem to spend most of their time playing the Army in some form or other.

Hints

The shortage of cricket leaves me space to get down to some of the points on which a correspondent has asked information. His first three are all part of the same subject (a) How to run between the wickets; (b) the policy of stealing runs; and (c) how to call—which balls should be called by whom. I think the third question should come first.

It is the established custom that for all balls hit in front of the wicket the striker should call and for all balls behind the wicket the batsman at the bowler's end should call. This is chiefly because his wicket is most in danger though of course his wicket is usually most in danger when a shot goes to cover.

There are some batsmen who like calling their own shots through the gully—but they should in this case make sure their batting partners know all about it. Then how to call. As I have frequently written, the secret is to call in a loud and audible voice and in a decisive way. There are three calls, "Yes", "No", "Well". The last should be rounded off by either "Come on" or "No" as the occasion demands.

If you are going to refuse your partner's call it must be done at once and I recommend an even louder call.

Running Between Wickets As for running between wickets it is a cardinal rule that you must run

Johnny Revolva Wins San Francisco Open

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (UP).—Johnny Revolva beat Harry Cooper seven and six in the final of the \$5,000 San Francisco open golf championship to-day.

off the wicket and never down the middle of it. When a bowler is bowling over the wicket a right hander normally runs on the off side after making his shot so that his partner can come straight down the off side without fear of collision. This is the fundamental principle though it has to be varied for left handers or when bowlers go round the wicket.

The whole underlying theory is that each batsman should run on the side of the wicket most convenient to them, and that they should never run both of them on the same side of the wicket.

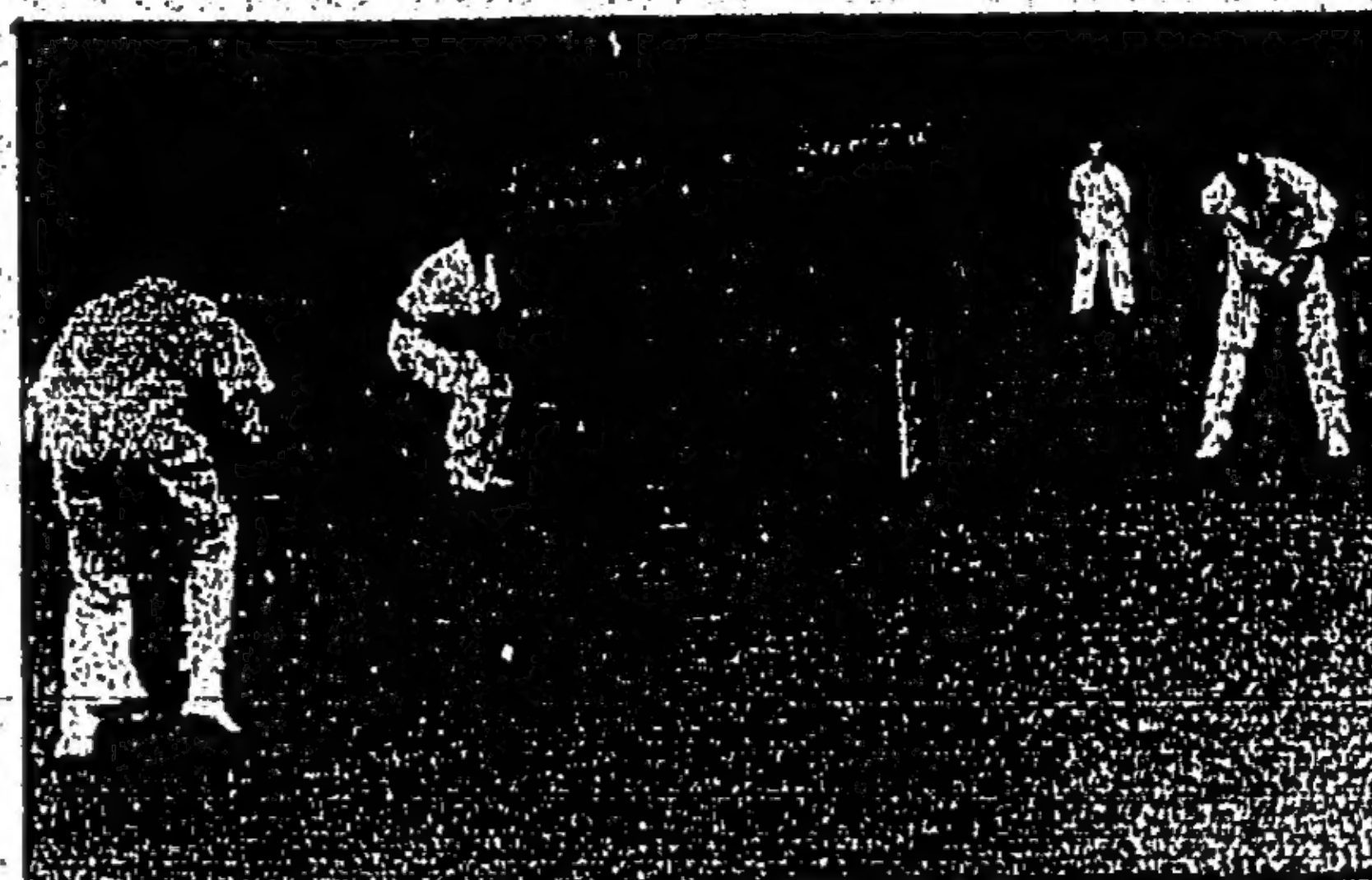
Stealing Runs

The stealing of runs is a practice which may and often does demoralize the field and make the bowlers lose their tempers but it also may lead to the loss of more than one valuable wicket. In fact you really have to be sure you can get away with it before you try it on. In the first place you have got to be absolutely sure your partner will do what you say—come what may. It is a practice which is usually most successful when two batsmen are in who personally are batting together.

Hobbs and Rhodes, when they used to open for England were a typical case. It was something approaching telepathy. Going back many years there were the Lancashire couple—of whom a poet wrote his ghostly match,

"Where the run stealers flicker to and fro
Oh my Hornby and my Barlow long ago."

There are two things necessary in stealing runs besides this team work. One is the ability to judge the pace at which a hit is travelling. The harder a ball is hit to cover the less chance there is of a short run. But the second is of more importance and that is to be able to size up the field pretty quickly. The good runner will soon spot the men with whom he can take no liberties at all. So much for theory. But the art of running wants much more than theory and that is constant practice. You can learn a lot about cricket from books. But it is only on the field that you can translate your theory into action.



E. Curtis, playing for Kowloon Cricket Club against one of the British ships in port, has a little difficulty in dealing with one that kept low. The match was at the K.C.C. on Sunday.—Ming Yuen.

More Prizes For The Bomber Fund Raffle

The Prize List in the Monst or War Fund Raffle was further increased yesterday afternoon by the addition of the following valuable gifts:

One Frigidaire, five cubic feet capacity—value \$900 (Dodwell & Co., Ltd.).
New Morrison Mini-Grand Piano and Bench, value \$850 (donated by the Teang Fook Piano Company).
One 5 K. W. Moffatt Electric Cooking Range with a set of cooking utensils, value \$350. (donated by The Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd.).
One Imperial Portable Typewriter, Model "T", value \$225. (donated by Messrs Reiss, Bradley & Co., Ltd.).

One case of Pommery & Greno Champagne Extra Sec. quarts. (donated by Messrs Calbeck, MacGregor & Co., Ltd.).
One Special Silver Cigarette Box Souvenir of the Centenary of the Colony (being made and donated by Messrs George Falconer & Co. (Hongkong) Ltd.).
A copy of a "Collection of Famous Pictures of the Sun Dynasty" (donated by The Commercial Press, Ltd.).

The value of the Prize List has now passed the \$11,000 mark.

Letter From Mr. Dodwell
The following letter has been received by Major C. M. Manners, Chairman of the Hongkong War Effort Committee, from the Hon. Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell:

I have just received the Hongkong War Effort Committee's request that

we donate a prize for the raffle which your Committee is organising in aid of the Bomber Fund.

My Company will be pleased to donate a Frigidaire, and would have been happy to present you with something of much greater value were it not for the fact that we are a Home company registered in England and subject to Home Income and Excess Profits Taxes. Incidentally, also, our staff and shareholders are presenting a Spitfire to the British Government.

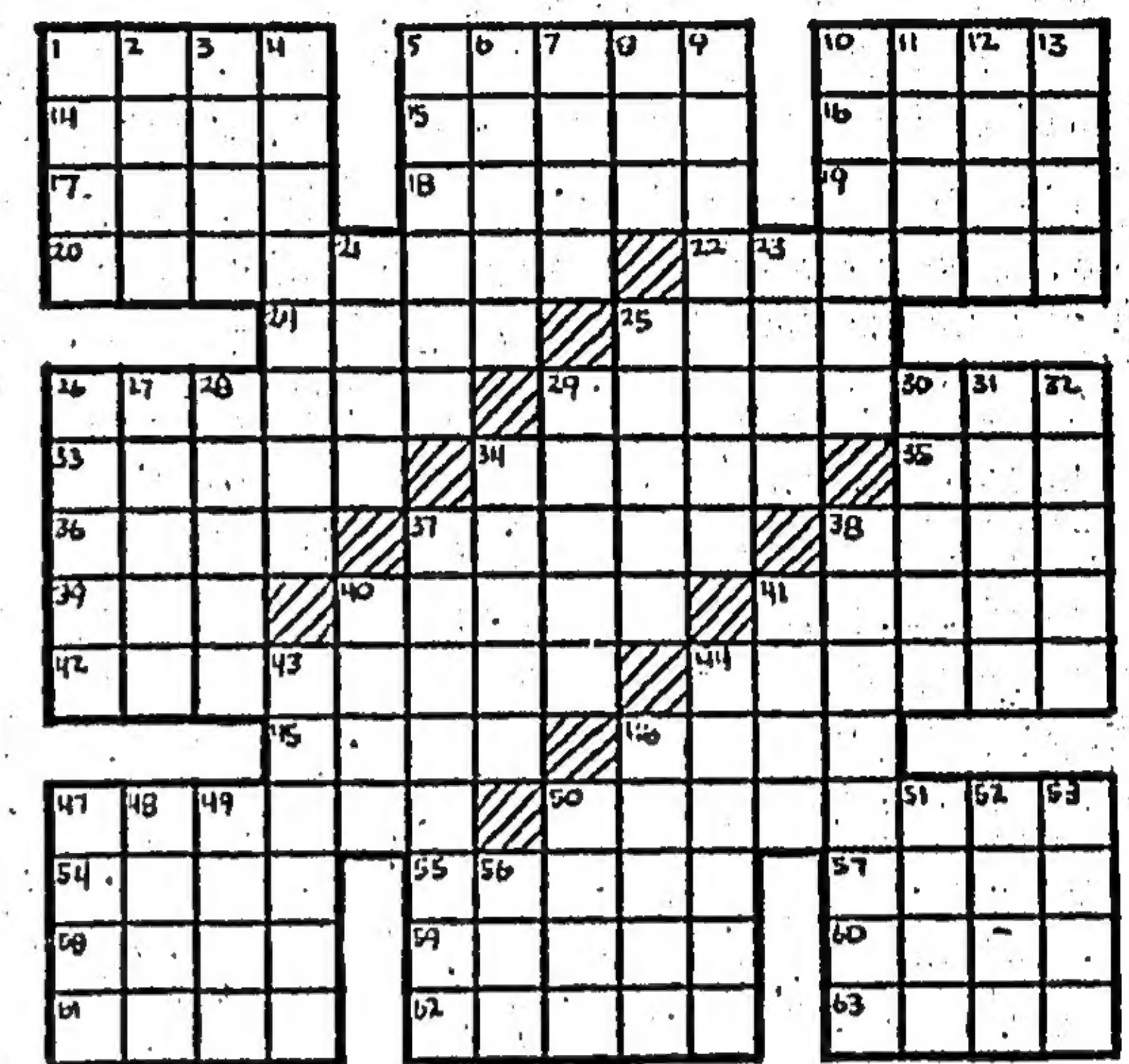
I doubt if it is realised in this Colony how great is the difference between the Home and our local taxation. I venture a guess, based on my own Company's experience, that we and another large company operating in the Colony, with its Head Office in England, will pay in Home taxation for last year as much, if not more than the entire present total of the Bomber Fund.

I think we are all agreed that it is just as vital for the future of this Colony that we win the war as it is for the future of Great Britain. I therefore suggest for the consideration of your Committee that, in addition to the organisation of this raffle, you appeal to our local partnerships, companies, and corporations, to celebrate the Colony's centenary by donations to the Bomber Fund of the difference between their local taxation assessment and that which Home

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS	ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLES	DOWN
1—Cart (clang)	1—Bread	1—Domesticated
2—Coverings from movement	2—Corn bread	2—Unfettered
3—Jangle of animals	3—Crust	3—Examine
4—Army with conviction	4—One who makes attempt	
5—Military meal	5—Unsettled	
6—Measure of paper	6—Sling quaverbag	
7—Quarter	7—Sling of nature of person	
8—Famously	8—Sling of nature of person	
9—Exchange money for goods	9—Sling of nature of person	
10—Loud cry	10—Sling of nature of person	
11—Verdure	11—Sling of nature of person	
12—Change	12—Sling of nature of person	
13—Included	13—Sling of nature of person	
14—Hold (nautically)	14—Sling of nature of person	
15—Commence	15—Sling of nature of person	
16—Human face	16—Sling of nature of person	
17—Cause of burden of Orient	17—Sling of nature of person	
18—Clutch	18—Sling of nature of person	
19—Piece cut	19—Sling of nature of person	
20—Turn one over seven	20—Sling of nature of person	
21—Turn althair	21—Sling of nature of person	
22—Terms of court	22—Sling of nature of person	
23—Throbbed	23—Sling of nature of person	
24—Evil spirits	24—Sling of nature of person	
25—Worry	25—Sling of nature of person	
26—Unconscious state	26—Sling of nature of person	
27—One who experiences regret	27—Sling of nature of person	
28—Volcanic scoria	28—Sling of nature of person	
29—Suppose	29—Sling of nature of person	



GREEKS SINK SUBMARINE

LONDON, Jan. 20. (Reuter).—An Italian submarine has been sunk by Greek anti-submarine defences. This is announced by the Minister of Marine quoted by the Athens radio.

New Councillor

CHUNGKING, Jan. 21 (Central News).—Mr. Chen Ding-sai, lawyer, will be made Chinese Councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council to succeed Mr. Eugene Ye-bing Kiang, who has resigned. Mr. Kiang is now in Chungking.

Companies have to pay. The Bomber Fund would then soon mount up to \$10,000,000 instead of, in my opinion, the modest sum at which it now stands.

CHINESE HATE Wang Ching-wei And Wife Humiliated

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21 (Central News).—General Ku Chu-tung, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in the Third War Zone, has circularised the authorities in the south-eastern provinces instructing them to cast iron statues of Wang Ching-wei and his wife in a kneeling position and place them before the monuments for unknown fallen heroes as a disgrace to the arch traitors.

He also instructed his subordinates to use the picture of Wang's head as a target for shooting practice. The people in Fowling, Kiangsi, have cast iron statues of the couple to be placed in front of the tomb of unknown fallen heroes at Saddle Mountain there.

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SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST
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Thursday & Friday

January 23rd & 24th



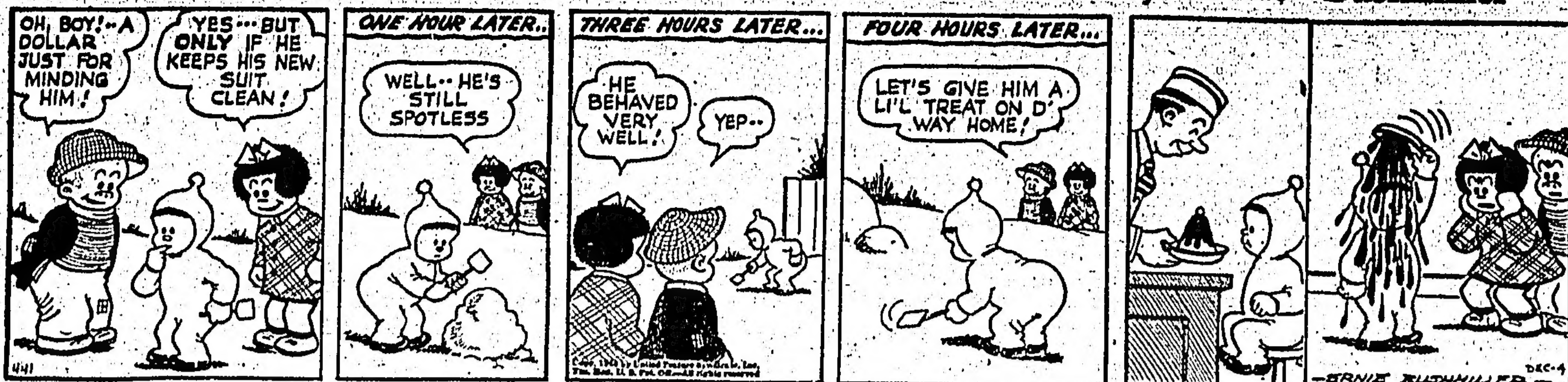
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ALEXANDRA BUILDING

DES VOEUX ROAD

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED

Matsuoka Tells Tokyo Diet

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Japan's intimate relationship with the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China and her interest in the dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, were asserted by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, speaking at the re-opening of the Diet to-day.

Mr. Matsuoka gave a review of the whole of Japan's foreign policy in the course of which he expressed the country's determination to go forward in stabilising the Far East.

Referring to the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China, Mr. Matsuoka said that the situation which had hitherto thwarted the development of the natural relationship between Japan and these countries must be thoroughly remedied and good-neighbourly relations must be secured.

The negotiations with Indo-China were proceeding in a friendly atmosphere in Tokyo on the basis of the notes exchanged in August.

Can't Be Indifferent

With regard to the dispute between Indo-China and Thailand, a national movement was stirring the Thai people for the recovery of lost territories.

Japan as the leader in East Asia, could not afford to remain indifferent to such a dispute which he hoped would be settled at the earliest opportunity.

Denouncing the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China, Mr. Matsuoka referred to the British and American loans to China and said that it was problematical what assistance Britain and America could actually afford China in the present international situation.

Referring to the Axis, he said that Japan's relations with Germany and Italy were becoming closer politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

Japanese Bomb In South But Retreat In Hupeh

SHIUKWAN, Jan. 21 (Central News).—There was much Japanese aerial activity in Kwangtung yesterday. Fourteen enemy planes winged their way to Shiukwan shortly after noon time and released more than 50 bombs. In the afternoon four other enemy planes raided Wongshek and Pakong. The extent of damage has not yet been ascertained.

Early in the morning four Japanese machines visited Tsungfa and Tamshui, dropping a number of bombs. Damage reported slight.

Chinese Claim Success

CHUNGKING, Jan. 20 (Central News).—The fresh flare-up of fighting in the Ichang sector in Hupeh last week has resulted in a further loss of men by the Japanese.

Chinese military dispatches from the Ichang front claim that about 1,000 casualties have been inflicted. Fighting is still in progress.

Some 5,000 Japanese massed at Lungchuanpu, east of Ichang, swung northward in a vigorous offensive. Subjected to Chinese frontal and flank attacks last Thursday, they were forced to slow down. After calling up reinforcements, they renewed their advance with the aid of

more than 20 bombing planes last Friday.

After drawing them to Fenghsangting by feigned retreats, the Chinese launched a counter-offensive last Saturday, recapturing Fenghsangting and Huangchingchang. In pursuit of the Japanese, they also successfully regained Kuochichung, Chuchunshan, Changchaling, Heinnowan and Tientzeshan.

In North Kiangsi

In north Kiangsi Chinese troops made a surprise attack on Singtze, 200 miles south of Kluksiang, on the west shore of Poyang Lake. Street fighting took place in the town after they forced an entry. The Japanese lost about 300 men and their barracks were set afire.

The Chinese also broke into Changshupu, north of Yungsiu, last Friday, and set Japanese supply depots on fire.

Fighting has broken out at Yunchaling, south of Yanglowze in north Hunan, where about 1,000 Japanese are encircled.

In north Hunan the Japanese at Yuh in the Sinyang sector pushed toward Hsueyuan last Thursday but were thrown back. The Japanese at Wenhsien have also suffered losses as a result of Chinese attacks. Several truckloads of Japanese dead were sent to Tsinnyang to be cremated. A puppet unit at Peltuchiao in Hohen in Anhwei surrendered to the Chinese with about 500 rifles recently.

Prelude To Diet Meet Is Promise To Obey

Special to the "Telegraph"

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Domei).—On the eve of the re-opening of the first Partyless Diet session, Lower House members forming the Parliamentary Club, sole unofficial group in the Lower House, met in a rally at 1 p.m. in the Diet building and issued a manifesto pledging self-disciplined efforts for supporting the

Imperial cause through the Diet. The manifesto voices deep appreciation of the "matchless" achievements of the Imperial forces in the three and a half years since the outbreak of the China campaign.

"With the conclusion of the three-Power alliance the bases of Japan's foreign policy have been set. However, the hostile attitude of Britain and the United States has increased recently and East Asia is threatened with an imminent crisis under the prevailing conditions," the manifesto declares.

Pointing out that Japan now is confronted with the most difficult situation in her history involving the prosperity of decline of the Empire, the manifesto states: "It is indeed the time when we should exert our utmost and offer ourselves for service to the State."

World Peace Goal

World peace is the goal of Japan's national policy, the manifesto says, urging rejection of any Powers who, without being able to realize Japan's policy, attempt to hamper the common prosperity of East Asia.

The manifesto stresses the necessity of perfecting a highly organized national defence State for which purpose the increased production of necessary materials should never be neglected even for a day, promptly carrying out undertakings superseding trivialities, and tightening the wartime structure for surmounting the impending emergency.

The manifesto expects all Diet members to conduct cautious deliberations to fulfil the duty of assisting the Imperial administration. It forbids any arguments tending to "prejudice the current situation."

HOW TO OVERCOME FEVER EXHAUSTION

Doctors now know that the greatest danger in fever comes from the poisons it sets up in the blood-stream. Fighting these poisons leaves every nerve and organ in the body exhausted.

One of those tired organs is the stomach. Just when the body requires nourishment most urgently, the digestion is very often too weak for solid diet. What you need is a highly nourishing food, that puts no strain on the delicate stomach. For that reason doctors prescribe Horlicks in fever cases.

From the first day on, Horlicks you begin to mend. Horlicks is a complete balanced food containing all the elements necessary to rebuild wasted nerve and flesh and muscle. It creates new vitality and energy, restores robust health quickly. Get Horlicks to-day from your store. (10)

Matsuoka Sees Emperor

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was received in audience by the Emperor when he attended a draft of his Diet speech reviewing Japan's diplomatic policy. The scheduled extraordinary cabinet session for to-day has been cancelled as all questions were settled at the extraordinary five hour meeting last night.

Speeding Up Dock Traffic At Home

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter).—A scheme for the more efficient discharge of ships and lessening of delays at docks is expected to be announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, when he speaks in the Chamber on Monday. The scheme is based on plans for dealing with labour problems at docks.

The scheme will enable the Minister to meet the criticisms of delays and congestion of vital goods without resort to compulsory powers which will be used only as a last resort.

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Safe Absorbine Jr. is stainless, greaseless and has a pleasant refreshing odor. Keep a bottle handy.

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You'll appreciate the quick, automatic blade change: no fussing with wrapped blades: just a pull and push on the Injector Cartridge and a fresh keen blade is ready for use in one second.

The Schick Injector Razor is foolproof—nothing to get out of order. Nothing to take apart.

Make shaving a comfort from now on: buy one of these remarkable new razors. For sale at all good shops: look for the big Schick display card.

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COMPLETE WITH 12 BLADES ONLY HK\$4.00

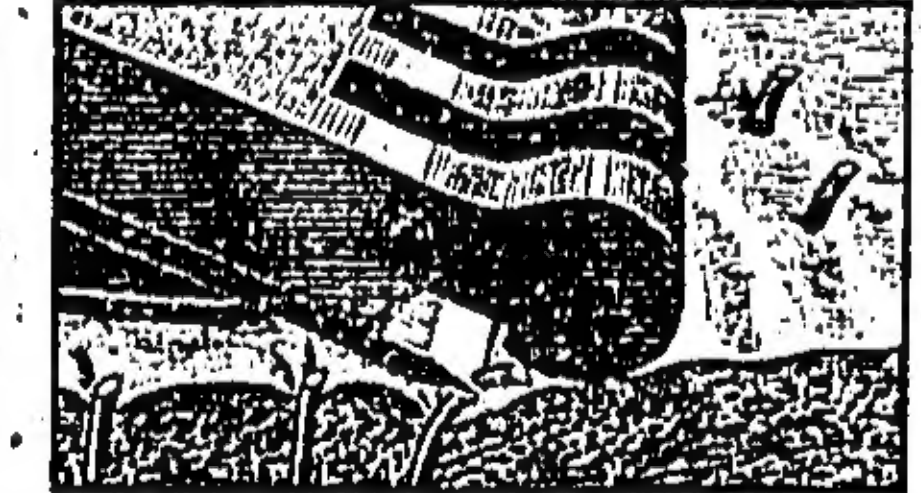


COMPACT HEAD... The head of the Schick Injector Razor is only half the bulk of most other razors. It reaches those hard-to-get-places.

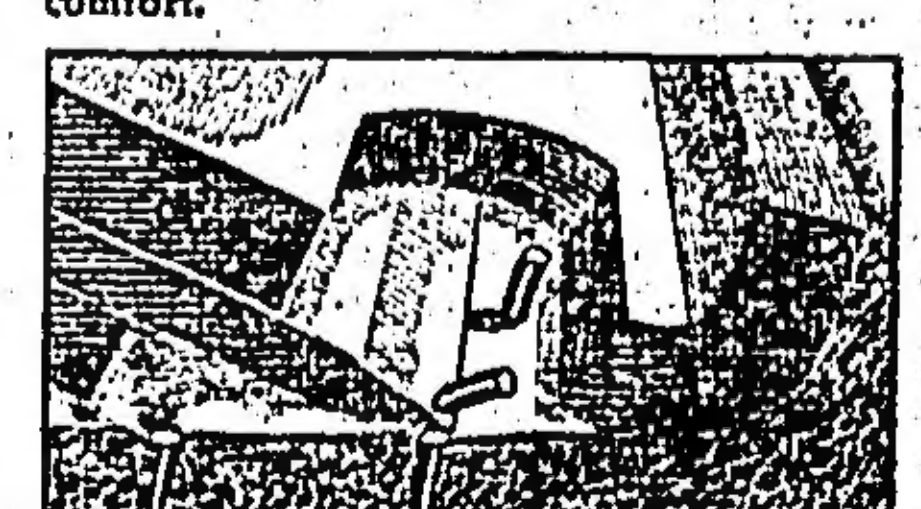
BLADES SEALED IN OIL... Blade edges are actually suspended in space, sealed in a bath of oil in metal Injector cartridges. There's no danger in handling because you don't touch them.

AUTOMATIC BLADE CHANGE... A pull and push on the Injector shoots out the old blade and slides in a fresh one automatically. There's nothing to take apart. Nothing to reassemble.

EASY TO CLEAN... No need to take this razor apart for cleaning. Just a swift under the tap does the trick. No teeth to clog up. No wiping and drying necessary. Saves time.



OLD WAY... Notice how the tooth-type razor guard falls back and stretches the skin just enough to hold the whisker upright. It bends over when the blade hits it which causes the "pulling" sensation. Also, its "combing" teeth tend to create ridges which become nicked and cause that smarting, burning after-shave discomfort.



SCHICK WAY... Now study the action of the Schick Guide Bar. It is flat... it has a slight bend for taking hold of the skin and pulling the tiny ridges out flat and smooth in front of the blade, just as a barber does with his fingers. No nicks... no smarting discomfort even when shaving against the grain.

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as Stan and Babe put out to sea in a tidal wave of hilarious mishaps with mermaids, stowaways, and harbor police!

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A Warner Bros. Picture **"NANCY DREW, DETECTIVE"** with BONITA GRANVILLE

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2 DAYS ONLY TO-DAY • TO-MORROW •

A REAL FAST MOVING EXCITING MELO-DRAMA!
He came from nowhere this quiet man, to do what no other man would dare, they hailed him as the wonder man of the year.

A THRILLING NEW IDEA OF A MAN'S BRAVERY!

ALL EYES ARE ON

"THE MAN WHO DARED"

Jane Bryan - Charley Grapowin - Henry O'Neill

THREE OUTSTANDING PICTURES OF THE PAST!

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FRI. **"MAGNIFICENT BRUTE"**
Victor McLaglen - Binnie Barnes

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Marlene Dietrich - James Stewart

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Object To Increases In Taxes

→ FROM PAGE ONE

also the Municipal rate be dropped and the following resolution be substituted:

"That the Municipal Council enforce further economies and study fundamentally the possibilities for revising the present tax system so that a more equitable system can be applied based on a fair distribution of the burden in proportion to the individual ability to pay from among the general public, instead of as at present Municipal rate; that until this system can be realized, any deficit in revenue can be met by loans."

The Portends
A victory for the Japanese would indicate that the Japanese have gained voting strength since the last elections when they lost out in an attempt to obtain more seats on the Municipal Council due to the combined strength of the British and American efforts.

While many foreigners will naturally support the Japanese next Thursday, it is unlikely that the vote for Japanese in the coming April elections will number the votes to be cast on Thursday by Japanese.

It would indicate how many more Japanese voters there are at present as compared with last year, and will also show whether the chance of increasing the number of their seats on the Municipal Council, since it is already hinted that they will be out to increase the Japanese seats from the present two to probably five, which is the number now held by Britons.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday says: The week's business commenced with increased activity, the trading of which was widely spread, with buyers predominating at the close.

Buyers
H.K. Banks \$1,395
Canton Ins. \$210
Union Ins. \$405
H.K. Fire Ins. \$165
Wharves \$90
Providents \$5.70
Hotels \$3.50
Star Ferries \$62.50
Lights X. Rts \$6.30
Lights Rts Cts 95
Electricity "O" \$40.50
Electricity "N" \$40.25
Telephones "O" \$25.25
Ropes \$8.15
Entertainments \$7
Constructions "O" \$1.00

Sellers
H.K. Banks \$1,410
Providents \$5.80
Star Ferries \$64
Cements \$10.20
Ropes \$8.35
Watsons \$11.10
Vibro Piling \$7.70

Sales
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan (1034) 92 1/4
H.K. Banks \$1,405
Docks "O" \$18.00
Providents \$5.75/70
Trams \$18.40/45
Star Ferries \$63.50
Lights Rts. cts. 97 1/2
Electricity "O" \$40.75/41
Cements \$10.10/16
Ropes \$8.25
Watsons \$11.05

LATE NEWS

France To Pay Through The Nose

Fantastic Cost Of Nazi Occupation

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
VICHY, Jan. 20 (UP).—For the fourth time in a little more than four months, the French Government approved a new convention between the Treasury Department and the Bank of France to raise the legal limit on bank advances to cover the overhead cost of the German army of occupation.

A decree published in to-day's Journal Officiel approved the convention dated December 30, which increased the limit from 73 to 85 milliard francs which is an all time record.

By successive steps on August 20, October 29, December 12, and December 30 the ceiling was raised from 55 to 65 to 73 and now to 85 milliard francs.

Under the armistice convention, France engaged to pay the entire cost of the army of occupation in France which is about 400,000,000 francs daily, hence it costs the Treasury nearly three milliard francs weekly. Inasmuch as there is virtually no Treasury income from customs, commercial taxes or fiscal revenue, the Government has been obliged to increase its borrowings from the Bank of France.

Pressmen And Postmen Purchasing Planes

KWEILIN, Jan. 21 (Central News).—More than \$16,000 has been raised by newspapermen here for the purchase of a plane to be christened "Newspapermen" for the Government. The money, raised through sales of newspapers, will be remitted to Chungking soon.

National Postal Union
CHUNGKING, Jan. 21 (Central News).—Donation of a plane to the Government by postmen throughout Free China was decided upon at the fourth annual meeting of the National Postal Union concluded here on January 19.

A circular telegram to the postmen in the country has been despatched, announcing that beginning from February one percent of their salary will be deducted for the purchase of the plane. It is expected that some \$100,000 will be raised within one year.

Indo-China And Hongkong Shipping

→ FROM PAGE ONE

terms of the Axis-French armistice conditions.

One British ship the Lyceum had gone to French Indo-China with a general cargo, this being somewhat in the nature of a test run. She was expected to return with a cargo of rice.

There was no question as yet of an immediate and full resumption of French and British services.

Japanese Allegation
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HANOI, Jan. 20 (Domel).—Increasing British participation in French Indo-China economy has resulted in the revival of the shipping service connecting Hongkong, Indo-China, Singapore, and the Netherlands East Indies, and also the re-opening of the Franco-Indo-China service.

It is reported that the British shipping firms of Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd., and Butterfield and Swire are taking active parts in the service.

Although this has brought about an alleviation in the material shortage in French Indo-China, it has also increased the exports of Indo-China products. It is said that most products in northern Indo-China are exported from Saigon to Hongkong in order to escape Japanese inspection.

Hongkong Ship In Saigon
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UP).—The British steamer Lyceum arrived here from Hongkong to-day, and is returning to Hongkong soon. This is the first British ship to arrive in Saigon since the mutual embargoes were imposed.

Bangkok Claims Big Victory

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Bangkok authorities claimed the French cruiser had been damaged. Commander Berenger who directed the battle paid tribute to the courage of the Thais, but added that the Thais would probably not want another battle after the loss of three of their best ships.

He said: "The Thais acted so well that I am inclined to believe foreign instructors took part in the operations."

DEATH

FERREIRA: Sylvia Ferreira, wife of A. F. Ferreira passed away at 4 p.m., January 20, 1941, at Queen Mary Hospital, aged 42. Coriège leaves Anderson's Funeral Parlour at 5 p.m. passing the Monument at 5.15 p.m. (Macau papers please copy).

QUEENS THEATRE
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SHOWGIRLS MUST LIVE! —No Matter How!
See this laugh-and-cry backstage drama by VICKI BAUM

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DANCE, GIRL, DANCE
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THRILLS THAT MAKE THE HEART STAND STILL!

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A Chinese Picture in Mandarin

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS.
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DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, 9.30 P.M.
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And Deliriously Funny!

WIFE, HUSBAND—AND BRIDE! The new angle on the eternal triangle!

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MY FAVORITE WIFE

The funniest honey-moon ever screened! **RANDOLPH SCOTT** **GAIL PATRICK**

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STUART ERWIN • MARJORIE WEAVER in

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A 20th Century-Fox Picture

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A Universal Historical Super-Spectacle!

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A FINE CAST IN A HILARIOUS COMEDY!

"BROTHER RAT AND A BABY"

PRISCILLA LANE • WAYNE MORRIS • JANE BRYAN
A Warner Bros. Comedy-Hit!

Insult To Nazis In San Francisco

Offenders Prosecuted

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Two United States Navy seamen were convicted to-day of "malicious mischief" by cutting down a Nazi flag from the German Consulate.

"This is an offence against another nation," said the Municipal Judge after remanding them in the custody of the naval authorities. He will pronounce sentence on Thursday. The German radio to-day referred to the "impudent and provocative incident."

SMALLEST PILOT

One of the R.A.F. fighter pilots who brought down a Dornier over Suffolk is only 4ft. 3in. high—the smallest pilot in the Air Force. When he landed close to the Dornier, people hurrying to congratulate him halted in surprise. After learning that the four members of the Dornier's crew had been taken prisoner by a searchlight crew, the diminutive pilot took off again.

Insults to the German flag in an announcement that the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington had lodged a strong protest with the United States State Department about the incident.

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